

Big Harlem Meeting to Save McGee

See Page 3

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By Benjamin J. Davis

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With the fascist-like breaking of the railroad workers' strike, the monopolists, together with their Truman and Pentagon flunkys, are piling crime upon crime against the American people, Negro and white. This is the fruit of the President's "national emergency."

The indictment of the venerable Dr. DuBois will boomerang into the hideous faces of Truman, Acheson, Dulles and the rest of the war-crazed despisers of the Negro and other colored people. This motley crew of "white supremacists" are hoping—even if vainly—that they can terrorize the Negro people, and their militant demands for peace and liberation.

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It is aimed at smashing the new people's campaign for peace under the leadership of the American Peace Crusade.

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(Continued on Page 9)

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This is especially of the workers and the Negro people who bear the brunt of Wall Street's program of war, starvation and Jimcrow oppression. The people want peace, security, democracy, and they want no more Martinsville lynch murders. They applaud The Worker's fight for these goals and will help build this Marxist paper.

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PHOEBE LOU,
ZEKE JULIA
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22nd A.D. Communist Party.

The Story of The Frameup of Willie McGee

—Begins Today on Page 2

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Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXVIII, No. 31
(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

New York, Monday, February 12, 1951
26 ★ ★

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— See Page 3 —

Chicago Work Stoppages Rap Wage Freeze Edicts

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In a militant demonstration against the wage freeze, rivalling that of 7,000 Chicago packing-house workers just two days before, the farm equipment workers took a unanimous stand:

1. Rejecting the government's wage-freeze order.
2. Warning that they will "use their full power" to resist any change in the 40-hour straight time work week and cash overtime payments.
3. Condemning the government's price order as "phony" and the government's tax plan "to make the worker pay through the nose."

The big rally of workers from the 5,000-man IHC Tractor Workers sent a blistering wire to President Truman condemning his breaking of the railroad yardmen's strike.

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"The Harvester locals are determined to take appropriate action to protect their contracts."

At McCormick Works, the company withheld the pay of the workers for several hours in a vain

effort to keep them from walking off their jobs. Management also padlocked the locker rooms and threatened to lay off the second shift in some departments if the workers left their jobs an hour early.

The company also distributed a significant letter to workers in all four of its plants just an hour before the scheduled walkout. In this letter, the Harvester firm revealed that it was in full accord with the government freeze order and said it was "made for the purpose of stabilizing our national economy."

The company's letter stated: "We are prepared to meet any contract commitments with respect to wages, hours and working conditions within limits of government regulations."

At the McCormick Works rally, a resolution was adopted unanimously which declared: "We say in the strongest and loudest language we are capable of that no matter what Washington does, we will not work more than 40 hours per week unless we receive overtime pay in cash."

"We in Harvester have paid in blood for the 40-hour week and the 8-hour day. In 1886, the McCormick workers earned the undying gratitude of all American workers for all time to come by the fight they put up for the 40-hour week. No stroke of the pen by a Big Business brass hat is going to wipe this out."

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Maspeth Ridgewood Reaches Sub Goal

Supporters of the "Worker" in the Maspeth-Ridgewood Community yesterday became the second group in the Queens-Nassau area to hit their goal in the current campaign for 18,000 "Worker" subscriptions in New York State.

The campaign is scheduled to wind up Feb. 25. Half the 18,000 goal had been obtained by the start of last week.

Results of the week's activities were incomplete as the Daily Worker went to press last night, but it was evident that the mark of 10,000 originally set when the drive was initiated would be far exceeded.

Partial returns from the Queens-Nassau area showed that campaigners there had more than doubled the 400 subs they had gotten by a week ago. Leaders of the drive expected they would gather 500 subs for the week when all the results were in.

This will give them a total of 900 thus far, or 45 percent of their goal.

Maspeth-Ridgewood supporters obtained 35 this week to complete their goal of 110. Earlier in the week, the South Shore area of Nassau County, containing the city of Long Beach, reached its goal of 80.

With about two thirds of the community reporting last night, Bronx backers of the drive had received 269 subs for the week. Final returns for the week will bring them above the 1,500 mark in their campaign for 3,500.

Manhattan and Brooklyn figures were not available when the Daily Worker went to press.

COURT AN ARMED CAMP AT PUERTO RICO TRIAL

By Pablo M. Garcia

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 11.—The case against Pedro Albizu Campos, president, and Doris Torresola and Juan Muñoz Matos, and members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, opened last week in the District Court of San Juan. No traffic was allowed in the streets surrounding the Court House. Detectives and policemen were all around the Court and individuals are not allowed to walk along the streets.

The court, which has an audience capacity of 75, was jammed with police and members of the secret service. A police photographer took over 10 pictures of the audience to get a record of the private citizens attending the opening session.

Albizu Campos, Miss Torresola and Muñoz Matos are accused of attempting to commit murder against a secret service policeman on Oct. 30, the first day of the Nationalist uprising against Puerto Rico's colonial regime.

FIRST WITNESS

The first government witness was Angel Melendez Rodriguez, whom the government says Albizu and the other two accused shot at while the headquarters of the Nationalist Party was being besieged on Oct. 30.

On cross-examination the gov-

ernment witness testified that during the last two years other special secret service men followed Albizu wherever he went. Whenever Albizu left by car, either one or two police cars would follow close by. The witness, after some reluctance, admitted that he belonged to a special brigade known as the Insular Brigade, that he was armed when he arrived in front of the Nationalist Party headquarters, and that he was accompanied by other policemen and secret service men, who were all armed with revolvers and machine guns. He further testified that they were shooting at the headquarters and that his companions were shooting from a place directly in front of the alleged window from which Albizu and the other two accused supposedly threw bombs.

Upon being asked whether the sergeants who had taken the machine gun out of the auto had used it, he answered that he did not know, that he heard shots but didn't know whether they came from a pistol or from a machine gun.

This is the second time Albizu is tried in the last 14 years. In 1936 he was sentenced by the Federal Court to a 10 years term which he served in Atlanta Penitentiary.

The trial is the first of a series of trials against leaders and members of the Nationalist Party.

COMMITTEE WILL HELP MOTHER REGAIN CHILDREN

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11.—A committee has been formed here to aid Mrs. Ejan B. Field in her battle to regain custody of her two children who were taken from her because she opposed the Korean war and believed in equality for Negroes.

Father of the two children is Vernon C. Field, son of J. Walker Field, assistant attorney general of Oklahoma.

Pivotal items of evidence in the case were two letters Mrs. Field had written to her children in

which she criticized America's entry into the Korean conflict. Not yet introduced into the court, but pending, are depositions from J. Walker Field and his wife, Lora, in which they charge that he mother taught her children social equality for Negroes.

Mrs. Field, formerly of Anadarko, Okla., and now of Compton, Calif., lost custody of her children, Jay, 13, and Mary Kaye, 10, on Dec. 14 when Judge Harold W. Schweizer ruled in Los Angeles that Vernon Field should have temporary custody pending a final disposition in the case.

Field had abandoned his wife, three-year-old son and three-week old daughter in 1940, leaving a note which read, "I no longer want the responsibility of a wife and children. So here it is in your lap. Sorry, but that's the way it is."

The couple was divorced the same year, with Mrs. Field granted custody of the children. In 1944, she and the children moved to California. Last June, Mrs. Field sent the children to visit their father in Oklahoma City on his

(Continued on Page 9)

Lynch Law vs. Willie McGee

By Harry Raymond

For five years the white rulers of Mississippi have been torturing Willie McGee, 35-year-old Negro, for a crime he never committed. Four times Willie McGee was ordered killed in the electric chair. Four times during those five years he was saved from the chair. Now,

for the fifth time, the State of Mississippi has again decreed that Willie McGee shall die. He has been ordered electrocuted in the County Jail in his home town, Laurel Miss., on March 20.

The Civil Rights Congress, which led the fight for McGee after his first trial, has rated the case with the famous Scottsboro case and the current Northern Trenton Six and Martinsville Seven cases, as among the most open brutal jimcrow frameups in American history. The CRC has launched a nation-wide campaign to save the five-times doomed man, and has called on democratic Americans to act as a people's jury proclaiming the innocence and demanding the freedom of McGee.

HOW IT BEGAN

The torture treatment of McGee began on Nov. 3, 1945. He was driving a truck for a Laurel wholesale company at that time. When he did not return that evening with \$15.85 of the company's money, his boss called the police and asked that he be picked up. When he was arrested in Hattiesburg, he said he had no intention of keeping the money. He agreed to return it.

At that time police were holding five Negroes in Laurel on the complaint of Mrs. Troy Hawkins, a middle-aged white woman, who said a Negro had raped her. The police turned to their new victim, Willie McGee. They dropped the larceny charge against him. They accused him of the rape, despite the fact that he was in Hattiesburg, 30 miles away at the time of the alleged attack.

McGee protested his innocence. The Laurel police tore the clothes from his body. They beat him with blackjacks while his hands were pinioned behind him. His head was cut open by the brutal blows. Weakened and dazed from the beating, he scrawled a shakey signature to a "confession" of the crime that the officers had prepared.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

For more than a month McGee was not permitted to see a single relative or friend. He was not permitted to consult with a lawyer. His loyal wife, mother of the four McGee children—Della, 12; Gracie, 11; Willie, 10, and Mary, 9—was not permitted to go to the Laurel jail with a comforting word during that month of solitary confinement.

The case was called for trial Dec. 6, 1945. White mobs roamed the area of the courthouse voicing threats of lynching. The trial lasted one day. The jury was out 2½ minutes and returned with a verdict of "guilty." McGee was sentenced to death.

During that "trial" day, McGee was given a "sanity test" without benefit of a doctor. Police witnesses were called who told of the "confession" and denied the beatings they inflicted on the defendant.

Mrs. Hawkins testified her bedroom was so dark that she could not identify who was "raping" her.

"How's a man going to say anything when everytime he opened his mouth

(Continued on Page 8)

Ask State CIO Take Up Pay Freeze Edict

Reporting rising rank and file protests against the administration's wage freeze order, 200 New York City CIO leaders yesterday asked the State CIO and AFL to lay the protests before Congress.

In a conference at the N. Y. Newspaper Guild club Saturday, the 200 city CIO officials denounced the wage freeze order which they said worked unequal hardships for labor and wiped out labor's collective bargaining rights. Speakers said employers were not being subjected to "equality of sacrifice" and that this was the result of the entrenchment of big industrialists in top war mobilization posts in the government.

"It's a lousy order," City CIO president Michael Quill said as he expressed his interest in the war mobilization campaign of the industrialists.

Herman Cooper, attorney for the Newspaper Guild and several other CIO unions, described the National Production Act under which the wage freeze order had been drawn. "If you live by the regulations and the book, you're going to starve by the book," he said as he advised labor not to assume the freeze order was final. "The order becomes elastic under pressure," he explained.

HOW FIRE-BOMBS KILLED ALL IN KOREAN VILLAGE

A tiny village in South Korea lies shattered today, "a macabre tribute to the totality of modern war."

Thus, New York Times correspondent George Barrett described the destruction wrought by hundreds of napalm bombs dropped from the air on the village and its 200 inhabitants.

The napalm bombs, filled with jellied gasoline, plastered the huts and fields in and around the town, killing almost 200. "Nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so," Barrett wrote in Saturday's Times.

He said he came across one old woman, "the only one who seemed to be alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family."

Killed were 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a man about to get on a bicycle, a housewife "strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears Roebuck catalog crayoned at mail order number 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket'."

They were "caught and killed and kept in the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck."

Seize Files of Pacific Institute

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Thousands of files belonging to the Chairman Pat McCarran (D-Nev) Institute were seized last week. Institute secretary-general William L. Holland today called the seizure an "unnecessary and melodramatic raid," and a "cheap publicity stunt."

150 MICHIGAN: Our Michigan correspondent William Allen urges us to keep the subscription drive as top news in the paper. Well, we are doing just that. But how about Michigan? It has obtained so far 150 subscriptions in the current drive or 15 percent. We know that Michigan can reach 100 percent. Let us hear from you.

China Demands Part in Pact on Japan Peace

LONDON.—The Chinese newspaper People's Daily said Friday that China will not recognize any Japanese peace treaty unless China and Russia take part in drafting it, the Peking Radio said in a broadcast recorded here.

Packing Workers Crack Pay Freeze, Demand Gov't Okay Wage Increase

Harlem Rally Tonight To Save McGee

Paul Robeson, Rev. Edward D. McGowan, leading Bronx minister, Mrs. Amy Mallard, who was widowed by a Georgia lynch mob, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six, Ewart G. Guinier, labor leader, Bishop E. B. Pulliam, St. Mary's Temple, and David Livingston, unionist, will leader a broad group of speakers tonight (Monday) at the memorial meeting for the executed Martinsville Seven and police slain Negro veteran John Derrick. The meeting will take place 7:30 p.m. at the Rockland Palace, 155 St. and Eighth Ave.

Under the slogans "It Shall Not Happen Again" and "Death Sentence to Lynchers" the meeting will adopt a program of action to save Willie McGee, framed for rape in Mississippi and sentenced

to die March 20, and for freedom to the Trenton Six Negroes framed for murder in New Jersey.

Already the list of sponsors total more than 100 ministers, professional women leaders, youth social club groups, community and labor leaders. These represent broad unity in the Negro community among people of all political opinions for the purpose of stopping the spread of legal lynchings and other terror.

Previously, Mrs. Josephine Gray,

son, widow of one of the executed Martinsville Seven, Mrs. Rosalee McGee, wife of Willie McGee, together with Mrs. Mallard and Mrs. Mitchell have sponsored the meeting and have been invited to attend and speak. Invitations have also been extended to all other relatives of the Martinsville men as well as the relatives of Derrick who was slain by Harlem police on Dec. 7.

All ministers in Harlem have (Continued on Page 9)

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The nation's packinghouse workers today cracked the wage freeze by winning agreement from the big packers for wage increases ranging upward from 9 cents an hour. The wage boosts were announced here today at national conferences of the AFL and CIO packinghouse unions, which had been called to map joint strike action.

The Swift, Armour and Cudahy packing firms gave in under tremendous pressure by the unions, with the contracts becoming open today for revision of wages. Giant work stoppages in the packinghouses across the nation forced the companies to agree to a nine-cent-an-hour boost across the board, plus additional increments for the various wage brackets.

The next hurdle for the packinghouse workers is approval of the increases by the Truman Administration. The packinghouse unions today called on all of labor to assist in forcing the Wage Stabilization Board to approve the increase.

The new agreements specify that they will become void unless approved by the WSB before March 25. While the heads of the packing unions made clear today that they intend to make a vigorous battle for WSB agreement, they also got approval from 250 local union leaders for strike action if the Government refuses to sanction the boosts.

UNION STATEMENT

In a sharp condemnation of "big business seizure of the Government" yesterday launched a nation-wide drive for wage increases at a national conference attended by 300 delegates.

A statement adopted by the meeting at the Park Sheraton Hotel pointed out that of the UE's 1,000 contracts covering more than 300,000 workers, 685 contracts covering 210,000 workers are coming up for renewal or re-opening on wages and other economic issues. These include scheduled re-openers of contracts within the General Electric and Westinghouse companies.

"The major corporations in our

the wage increase, Helstein said, "We are faced with the necessity of resuming on that date our struggle with the packing companies for a decent wage."

Full approval for this program was voted today by a 200-man strategy conference of the UPWA.

A similar meeting was held by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters, which has been conducting parallel negotiations with the packers. The wage increases will affect some 300,000 workers in the two unions.

Swift and Armour were the first to accede under the full power of militant campaign by the workers as the slogan, "No wage increase—no work", gained momentum.

STALLED FOR MONTH

These two companies had stalled for a month during negotiations on a wage reopener. Finally, the companies used the Government's wage-freeze order of Jan. 26 as a pretext for breaking off negotiations entirely.

The UPWA demanded of WSB Chairman Cyrus Ching that he tell the packing companies that the wage-freeze order could not be used as an excuse to halt bargaining. Ching ignored the union.

It was then that the workers began demonstrations all over the country, which climaxed in a huge rally of 7,000 in sub-zero weather in the Chicago yards last Wednesday. On that day, a half-day's work stoppage was held in the Kansas City plants.

Stoppages were also held in Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Ia., and St. Joseph, Mo. In many other (Continued on Page 9)

Truman and the Rail Strike

By William Z. Foster

President Truman, using the Army as a bludgeon, has broken the national rank-and-file railroad strike, forcing the workers back to work under threats of wholesale discharge and conceding them wage increases only half as large as those provided for in the agreement of Dec. 21. And this government strikebreaking (like Truman's several other broken railroad strikes) comes from a man who in 1948 got himself elected on the ground that he was a friend of the workingman.

Truman, by this outrageous strikebreaking (as indited by all his policies) shows that he is the obedient servant of Wall Street. His whole course in handling the railroad dispute has been to defeat the just wage demands of the workers, caught in the trap of swiftly rising prices, and to protect the profits of the Morgan - Rockefeller - Vanderbilt - Mellon - billionnaires who own the railroads of this country.

The President broke the rail strike under the pretext that the country is in peril from a foreign foe. But this is nonsense. The so-called state of national emergency—which was claimed arbitrarily by President Truman without in any way consulting Congress, has been deliberately cooked up by the Wall Street imperialists to facilitate their drive to dominate the world. It is designed to speed up the munitions race (which it has done enormously) and to break the resistance of the workers to Wall Street's war program, as the railroad workers have just learned to their bitter cost.

TRUMAN, in smashing the rail strike, also used the well-known fascist technique of red-baiting. This is the significance of his denouncing the railroad workers' chiefs as "acting like a bunch of Russians."



FOSTER

As the present hysterical campaign of red-baiting has been developing in this country over the past several years, lots of people, including many workers, have attempted to shrug it off by trying to believe that only the Communists are its targets.

But this is a dangerous illusion. Red-baiting is a fascist weapon, and no progressive movement is safe from its poison. The recent great growth of Red-baiting is clear evidence of the dangerous extent to which the Wall Street monopolists are pushing the United States towards fascism.

IT IS ALL PART of the same reactionary drive by big business which has produced the infamous Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts. Truman's denunciation of the railroaders as "reds" should help awaken the workers to the sinister danger of red-baiting.

The railroad union leaders are also much to blame for this disgraceful situation. It was a grave error to have accepted the inadequate December wage agreement which the workers by their national strike, have now so dramatically repudiated. Conservative leadership is also responsible for so tightly tying up the railroad workers with the reactionary Railway Labor Act so that the only way they could strike was by individual action.

The railroad workers are potentially the strongest labor group economically of any in this country. They formerly stood at the top regarding wages but now, because of ultra-conservative union policies, they are, in the main, down near the bottom. Coal, Steel, Auto, Electrical and many other labor groups are ahead of the railroad workers on the question of pay. According to figures of the Labor Research Association the overall average hourly rate of pay for all railroad workers in October, 1950, was \$1.56. This put the railroad workers, on the basis of average hourly rates of pay at the low level of 89th in the list of industrial occupations. The time

(Continued on Page 9)

UE OPENS NATIONWIDE DRIVE FOR PAY RISES

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) yesterday launched a nationwide drive for wage increases at a national conference attended by 300 delegates.

A statement adopted by the meeting at the Park Sheraton Hotel pointed out that of the UE's 1,000 contracts covering more than 300,000 workers, 685 contracts covering 210,000 workers are coming up for renewal or re-opening on wages and other economic issues. These include scheduled re-openers of contracts within the General Electric and Westinghouse companies.

"The major corporations in our

industry," the delegates declared, "could pay out of profits an increase of 30 cents an hour and still maintain profits after taxes far higher than they achieved at the profiteering peak of the last war."

"To maintain these profits," the statement said further, "the corporations have raised prices to the highest level in history. The manipulations of big business and their political allies have made—price control a means to defraud, rather than to protect the people."

It charged also that "to feed the horde of new war profiteers the big business-politicians' alliance is planning to heap an additional load of some \$400 more a year in income and excise taxes on every American working family."

Big Business, it continued, is using its power of government to impose a wage freeze, lengthen hours of straight-time work, break down holiday and vacation gains, undermine seniority and institute rate cutting and further speedup.

Besides seeking wage increases to overcome an estimated drop of purchasing power by \$4.93 since the end of World War II, the delegates made plans to improve health, welfare, pension and insurance agreements and other contract clauses.

Taking notes of existing and projected government orders limiting or barring wage increases, the UE conference said that after concluding negotiations required by the union contracts, employers must "join the union in demanding that the employer boards in Washington give the necessary approval to whatever wage settlements may have been agreed upon."

Gov't Policy Breeds War, Say 'Chicago News' Readers

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Chicago Daily News asked its readers:

"Are we arming for peace or for war?"

Of the 110 replies received, 90 asserted that the American people want peace but that "the United States government is perverting the will of the people and by its acts leading the nation toward war," says Hal O'Flaherty, director of the paper's foreign department.

He writes: "Half of the writers believe the war in Korea should be ended now by negotiation with Red China." Reflecting the thought-control pressure exerted on the people by the pro-war propaganda machine, he reveals: "Many speak out for recognition of Red China but in nearly every case say they would not say so publicly for fear of being called an 'appeaser.'"

He writes that "scores of the letters denounce the continued use of force in Korea."

"The great majority who see peace as our ultimate goal are angry or disillusioned because they are convinced the will

of the American people is being thwarted, misrepresented or ignored."

One of the replies quoted by O'Flaherty says: "With Hitler-like repetition and slogans, the menace becomes 'Communist aggression' against the 'American Way of Life.' These catchwords do not clarify but only confuse."

Another letter says: "Step by step, a national policy has been built up which will lead nowhere but to war."

Concludes the Chicago Daily News writer: "The theme running through these letters is one of constant criticism of American foreign policy as it stands."

"These writers," he says, "are yearning for leadership."

FAIRMONT, Minn., Feb. 11.—Eighty-nine percent of the people polled by radio station KSUM in a 90-mile area believe that the U. S. should get out of Korea, and 97 percent say that the President should not send troops overseas without the decision of Congress.

4 Jailed Negro GIs Exonerated in Korea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Four Negro GIs who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by courts martial in Korea have been exonerated, it was announced yesterday by Major General Franklin P. Shaw, acting Judge Advocate General. The four 24th

Infantrymen—Corporal Verlon S. White and Privates Willie Martin, Jr., Hardy E. Sanders and Bernell Gordon—had been charged with violation of Article of War 75 and convicted of "misconduct before the enemy." They had asked and obtained the assistance of the NAACP in presenting their appeal to the Judge Advocate General.

Jack Greenberg, NAACP attorney, represented them in hearings before the Judicial Council of the Judge Advocate General's Office. The Council, with the concurrence of the Acting Judge Advocate General, rejected the charge of cowardice, found the men guilty of being AWOL, reduced their sentences to one year and "suspended the execution of the entire sentence in each case."

Although the four men were completely cleared on their original charges and their dishonorable discharges revoked, the Judge Advocate found them "guilty" of a minor offense, thereby justifying their initial jimcrow "trials." The men are among the 39 Negro officers, and enlisted men whose cases are now being handled by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel. These cases are now being investigated by Marshall in Japan and Korea.

Town Hall Forum On 'War and Peace'

The Town Hall Symposium on "War or Peace," sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, got under way last night as the Daily Worker went to press. Scheduled speakers included Prof. E. Franklin Frazier; Herbert C. Pell, former U. S. Minister to Portugal; Dr. Randolph C. Sailer, Presbyterian missionary teacher on leave from Yenching University in China; the Rev. John Paul Jones, chairman of the New York chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic physicist.

Probe of Jimcrow in Insurance Field Urged

The emergency council of trade unions, fraternal and other groups last Saturday called for legislative investigation of the New York State Insurance Department on the grounds that it is covering up anti-Negro and other discriminatory practices by insurance companies. The conference was held at 13 Astor Place.

The conference was sponsored by the International Workers Order, no whetted by liquidation in the courts.

State Sen. William J. Bianchi told 250 delegates and observers who represented 353,000 people, according to the credentials committee, that the "illegal attempt to dissolve the IWO is part of a general drive to concentrate dictatorship powers in the hands of Gov. Dewey."

The resolution to investigate the

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.50	12.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50

Jeff School to Honor Dr. DuBois Tonight

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the renowned 83-year-old educator, historian, author and elder statesman, will be tendered a reception tonight by the Jefferson School of Social Science in opening its Negro History Week Program. The reception will be held in the school's auditorium at 7:30 p.m., 575 Sixth Ave.

Climaxing a life of scholarship devoted to refuting the historical and literary slanders of the Negro people, Dr. DuBois has recently spearheaded the fight for peace and against colonialism. For his peace activities, as head of the New York Peace Information Center, the Federal Government has obtained an indictment charging him with being a "foreign agent" and refusing to register.

3,000 in Harlem Cheer Call to Fight Lynchers

By John Hudson Jones

More than 3,000 Harlemites yesterday, at a mass rally in the Golden Gate Ballroom, cheered the call for unity to stop police brutality and legal lynching of Negroes. The meeting was sponsored by the People's Committee.

The call for unity came from Lindsay H. White, president of the New York NAACP, one of the community leaders who addressed the meeting.

Recounting the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick, White declared, "There is a definite connection between the Derrick case, the execution of the Martinsville Seven and the frame-up of the Trenton Six."

White rapped the slowness of official action in the Derrick case, and warned of a possible whitewash by the Grand Jury now hearing testimony.

"We feel," he declared, "any ac-

tion by the Grand Jury less than a true bill indicting Patrolmen Minakakis and Palumbo, the killers of Derrick, will be a slap in the face of the people of Harlem and a whitewash of police brutality."

In the event of a whitewash, White said, NAACP attorneys are considering an appeal to Gov. Dewey for a special prosecutor.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the People's Committee, devoted his address mainly to whipping up support for "war against Communism."

Powell, however, introduced a program against price gougers in Harlem. He said he would print the names of unfair merchants in the Congressional Record, and would sponsor picketing of stores engaged in shortweighing and other unfair practices.

Powell denied he had abandoned the fight against Army jimcrow as reported by the United Press, and promised that he would reintroduce anti-segregation amendments to U. S. Army legislation.

Other speakers were Assemblyman Hulan Jack and Republican leader Harold Burton. The meeting was chaired by Harrison Jackson.

Rally to Honor Marcantonio, Patterson

More than 500 veterans of the civil rights struggle are expected to attend a rally honoring Vito Marcantonio, former Congressman and former national president of the International Labor Defense, and William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. The rally will be held next Saturday at 9 P.M., at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

Participants in the actions which were waged around the Tom Mooney case and the Scottsboro case, and the present campaigns on the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGee and the Trenton Six are urged to attend.

Skits and songs will be presented in the entertainment.

DuBois: 'Will Not Stem The Tide for Peace'

Following is the text of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' statement following the indictment of himself and four other leaders of the peace movement in the United States.

It is with a deep sense of shock that I learn that I and several of my colleagues in the Peace Information Center have been indicted for an alleged violation of a statute known as the Foreign Agents' Registration Act.

This charge was first brought to our attention in August of last year.

We felt then, and feel now, that our activities for peace, and in particular to outlaw the atomic warfare, could not conceivably fall within the purview of such a statute. This position was made known to the Department of Justice in correspondence. Repeated efforts were made by me to secure an interview with officials of the Department of Justice, but this request was ignored. This was the way the matter stood on February 8th. Yet on February 9th, despite efforts made in good faith by us to make our position clear, we find ourselves confronted with an indictment.

My colleagues and I feel there is no basis, in fact or fancy, for the charge that the Peace Information Center, was in any way a representative of a foreign principal. As chairman of the Peace Information Center during its existence, I can state categorically, that we were an entirely American organization whose sole objective was to secure peace and prevent a third World War.

Since the organization had disbanded several months ago, I must assume that the Department's action is an effort to frighten into silence the tremendous feeling for peace now being expressed throughout our country.

The desire for peace cannot be made an "alien" sentiment when the fathers and mothers of America's children read daily of impending atomic devastation, and see on the front pages the high price paid for military adventure abroad. Attempting to brand those who work for peace as "foreign agents" will not stem the tide of peace in America. We are confident that on this issue we can trust the sense of justice of the American people. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Justice for the arraignment, and my colleagues and I will be in Washington next Friday, February 16th, on this matter.

I am sure that every American who desires peace, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, 3,000,000 signers of the World Peace Appeal and tens of millions more will join us in defense of the right to speak and to work for peace.

Rockwell Kent, Albert Kahn Assail 'Indictment for Peace'

"The indictment of the Peace Information Center, its chairman Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four other officers constitutes an indictment of peace itself," it was declared yesterday in a statement issued by Rockwell Kent, artist, and Albert E. Kahn, writer. "Since when," they asked, "has the promotion of the cause of peace become an endeavor 'foreign' to the American people?"

"By charging that the Peace Information Center committed a crime in distributing the Stockholm Peace Appeal calling for the outlawing of atomic weapons," the Justice Department is contending in so many words that human conscience is a product manufactured abroad which can only be imported into the United States. The truth of course is that the Stockholm Appeal crystallized the longing for peace which exists among the American people no less than among the people of other lands.

"Attorney General McGrath offers as grounds for the Justice Department's action the fact that Secretary of State Acheson has denounced the Stockholm Appeal as a 'conspiracy' engineered in Moscow. As the two Americans who were privileged to serve on the resolutions committee at the Stockholm Conference of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, we can state that we had as much to do with the drafting of the Appeal as the delegates from any other countries and that we received no 'orders from Moscow' or any other national capital.

"In urging the outlawing of the atom bomb we were conscious that we were expressing the heartfelt desire of millions of our fellow

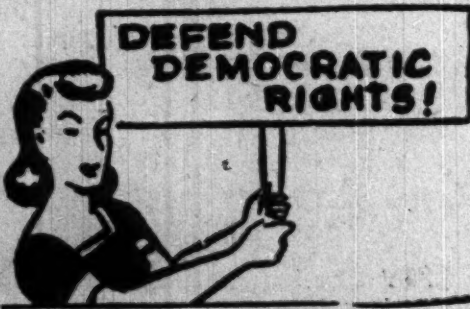
Americans to eliminate the threat of this most monstrous weapon and to prevent the holocaust of a third world war."

Harrison, AFL Rail Head, Made War Aide

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—George M. Harrison, who fought for years to maintain jimcrow bars in the AFL Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, is to be sworn in tomorrow as the new assistant to Economic Stabilization Director Eric Johnston.

Harrison, also an AFL vice-president, is to advise Johnston on wage and price policies as they affect labor. As president of the Railway and Steamship Clerks since 1928, Harrison kept Negro workers in auxiliary locals, an arrangement that perpetuated the wage inequities in force for Negroes, and kept down wage scales for white workers.

Harrison's appointment was regarded as a sop to the AFL and CIO leaders who have long campaigned for a voice for labor in Truman's top war councils. The AFL and CIO officials, however, privately expressed disappointment that Harrison had not been appointed to the staff of Charles E. Wilson, former General Electric president now director of War Mobilization, who is Johnston's boss.



TENANT LOBBY TUES. TO FIGHT RENT HIKE

By Michael Singer

Three contingents of military fighters for rent control will converge on Albany tomorrow (Tuesday) for a show-down battle against the McGoldrick Plan to boost rents 15 percent. Advance reports indicate that one of the largest delegations of New Yorkers will mass in the capital in an all-day vigil to beat back the Dewey landlord bill.

Heading the demonstrators is the New York Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council which has been waging a stirring campaign in recent weeks against the McGoldrick Plan. Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Council, said that 600 tenants will board a special train at Grand Central Station tomorrow at 8 a.m. for the Albany demonstration.

Joining the Council are the United Labor Action Committee

and the American Labor Party.

The combined strength of the three delegations has GOP legislators panicky. With both the Democratic resolution rejecting the McGoldrick Plan, and Rep-ALP Sen. William J. Bianchi's rent control motion due for debate tomorrow, Republican leaders were imposing full party discipline on the GOP bloc to avoid a tenant breakthrough.

American Labor delegates are anticipated in the hundreds with each of its clubs in New York City geared for all-out mobilization

against the rent hikes and mass eviction threats. Arthur Schutzer, state executive secretary, will head the ALP contingent.

The United Labor Action Committee has thrown itself into the rent fight on an unprecedented scale. It has distributed thousands of leaflets, held shop meetings and made repeated appeals to CIO, AFL and independent unionists for a united struggle against the McGoldrick Plan.

COUNCIL PROGRAM

The Tenant Council campaign has rallied church, civic, welfare and fraternal organizations whose delegates will be represented in the Council contingent. The combined representation totals over 1,000,000 people.

In a last minute bid, Salz called on all persons and organizations, regardless of political opinion, to "unite on this major issue—rent control."

The Council will present to the Legislature a program calling for a rent freeze, moratorium on evictions, scrapping of the McGoldrick Plan, extension of rent control to all housing built since February 1947, amendment of the Austin-Wicks Bill to ban segregation and discrimination in all housing, a \$500,000,000 low-cost housing program, and a price control plan with a 15 percent rollback below June 1 levels.

Rent Administrator McGoldrick reflected the mounting pressure from tenants in a letter released

(Continued on Page 9)

COURT AGAIN BARS IWO FROM HOLDING CONVENTION

Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg denied for a second time a request by the International Workers Order to relax his injunction in order to permit the holding of the IWO's regular convention.

His action bars the door to the court for the 162,000 IWO policy holders, said Raphael Weissman, IWO counsel, who immediately renewed the request.

"It is inconceivable how a matter involving the interests of 162,000 people may be adjudicated without the concerned parties getting together," the attorney said. "The complaints alleged in the report of the Superintendent of Insurance have never been placed before a convention of the IWO."

Weissman was supported in his protests by Milton H. Friedman, lawyer of the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee.

EXPLODE 'THREAT'

An attempt by Asst. Attorney General Paul W. Williams to fan hysteria by charging that his stool-pigeon witness Sylvia Crouch had been "threatened" in the court corridor on Thursday was exploded when defense counsel recalled her to the stand. Under sharp questioning, Mrs. Crouch admitted that no one had "threatened her," that she was unable to describe the man she alleged had spoken to her. She also admitted she had received an additional \$25 for remaining in court on Friday to "identify" the person.

COTTON - RAYON WORKERS ASSAIL WAGE FREEZE

The national cotton-rayon policy committee of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, said yesterday that the union would not tolerate a wage freeze which prevents cotton-rayon workers from raising their earnings to the level of other industries, but would continue to press for a wage-and-pension program adopted by a national conference last December.

The committee met in TWUA's international headquarters here to discuss negotiations with more than 340 mills employing 200,000 workers. The union is asking a 12 percent general increase, a uniform scale of job rates throughout the industry, company-paid pensions of at least \$100 a month in-

cluding social security, a cost-of-living escalator clause and an annual improvement factor of 7 percent.

Contracts with northern mills, which employ about half the organized workers in the cotton-rayon industry, expire March 15. Southern contracts expire or can be reopened at various dates, beginning this month.

The policy committee declared that cotton-rayon wages are 30c an hour under the average for all industry, while mill profits are at an all-time high.

The TWUA committee said it agreed economic stabilization is necessary, but expressed grave misgivings about the course of the mobilization effort.

To Screen All Lake Seamen

The Coast Guards' screening regulations, established in the maritime industry to break the militancy of waterfront unions, were extended to cover seamen on inter-coastal and Great Lakes trade, it was learned yesterday.

Handed down Jan. 31, the new regulations were immediately followed by an announcement from the CIO National Maritime Union that it would retire the union books of all screened seamen.

The screening operations are designed to deprive seamen who are foes of the shipowners of jobs on ships in foreign trade, or trade with Canada, the West Indies or Mexico, in inter-coastal trade, coastwise trade including Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, and in the Great Lakes.

GOPers Try on, Find Lincoln's Mantle Too Big

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Republican Party spokesmen drummed up their own program for war and against any price control program in a series of Lincoln Day meetings throughout the country. Reports flowing into the capital disclosed that the GOP was making a desperate bid to fit the mantle of Lincoln, first Republican President, on the party.

Admitting that tremendous unrest exists among the American people over President Truman's war budget and aggressive military plans, Republican speakers challenged Truman's right to send troops abroad without congressional support.

Foster's Peace Plea Read At Pittsburgh Frameup Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—A peace message from William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, asking Pittsburgh workers to protest against the criminal war in Korea, was read to the jury as Judge Michael A. Musmanno closed his direct testimony in the Pittsburgh frameup trial.

Musmanno, who calls all peace movements "seditious," will be cross-examined Wednesday by defense counsel John T. McTernan.

Musmanno testified in theatrical tones that he had found the peace wire in the desk of Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania.

"We don't take a single word of that telegram back," said Nelson after the court session Friday. "We shall continue our struggle for peace."

Nelson is being tried on "sedition" charges with Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

Earlier, Musmanno denounced Communist criticism of Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia and Albania as "seditious."

Musmanno read from "What is Marxism?" A booklet by Emile Burns. He testified the booklet was one of the 250 Marxist books and pamphlets seized when he personally raided Pittsburgh CP headquarters Aug. 31.

One paragraph read by Musmanno began as follows:

"In the case of imperialist wars of conquest (such as fascist Italy's conquest of Abyssinia or Albania) the conclusion is especially clear;

such wars are unjust, throw back the working class, strengthen the ruling class."

Musmanno has also cited criticism of Franco and the Greek fascists as evidences of "sedition." On Thursday he read from a pamphlet denouncing Franco as a tool of American imperialism. The pamphlet was by Vicente Uribe, a member of the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee.

Musmanno also read selections from Olive Sutton's pamphlet, "Murder, Inc. in Greece" with emphasis on Miss Sutton's description of the execution of women antifascists by Wall Street's puppet government in Greece.

Sees Pittsburgh Trial Aimed to Gag Peace

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 11.—James C. Lipsett, Ph. D., writes in the Easton-Express:

"It should be a matter of general interest that Pennsylvania is trying some Communists for sedition in Pittsburgh under a statute which would have put Abolitionists in prison for advocating the destruction of slavery."

"As an academic I am interested in sedition trials; but my interest is far from academic. I am perfectly aware that the charge of sedition can be made against any dissenter from conventional or official opinion. For instance, I too, am opposed to the presence of U. S. troops in Korea. Today it is the Communists who are on trial for such opposition; tomorrow it may be I."

"It should be recalled that the most sickening

chapters of American history are those dealing with persecution for heresy. The people who convicted and destroyed the Salem 'witches' were right-thinking citizens in their own lights. They did not more than obey the Biblical injunction: 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.' Does anyone suppose that the history of our own period will present a less revolting picture of Judge Musmanno and other witch-hunters of Pittsburgh?"

"It is becoming clear that trials of Communists in this hysterical period are doing more to convince the public that justice is the monopoly of a particular class than the Communist Manifesto."

"I protest the awesome stupidity of this trial and the peculiarly senseless violence it does to the better traditions of American law and justice."

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

George Lohr, currently on leave of absence from his job as foreign editor of the Daily People's World, has just returned from a four months stay in Europe. Now in New York, he is writing some columns on what he saw and heard over there for the Daily Worker. Joseph Starobin's column will be resumed shortly.

By George Lohr

It is good to see, upon returning to the United States, the serious efforts that are being made to build the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker, newspapers of peace, democracy and socialism.

I think that all of you readers who are doing something to build your paper—and those who haven't as yet moved—would like to know the devotion with which the workers of France defend and build their press.

A little more than two weeks ago, L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party, carried an appeal on its front page by six progressive organizations, asking the people of Paris to demonstrate against the return "visit" of Gen. Eisenhower to the city.

Trying frantically—and may I say unsuccessfully—to stop this demonstration against the general who has just returned from his love feast with the Nazi generals in Frankfurt, the French government attempted to prevent this issue of the paper from reaching its readers.

At 3 a.m. that day, six black trucks filled with police arrived at the central distribution center in Paris from which all the morning newspapers are dispatched to neighborhood distribution centers.

A police commissioner exhibited an order to seize all copies of L'Humanite. This news spread like wildfire through the entire establishment and the workers reacted immediately by going on a work stoppage.

Faced with this spontaneous and unanimous mass action, the cops left after two hours without taking action, recognizing that continuation of this tactic would mean not a single morning newspaper on any newsstand of Paris.

Victorious, the workers then went back to the job of dispatching papers to the neighborhood distribution centers. It was there that the cops finally—but only partially—succeeded some hours later in confiscating many L'Humanite bundles.

But this act of terror did not stop the sale of the great Marxist newspaper. At the giant Renault automobile factory in Paris, some 200 volunteers from among the workers sold the paper inside the shop and outside. Their activity resulted, in the sale of 3,250 copies of the paper as well as the distribution of tens of thousands of leaflets exposing the government persecution of the progressive press.

At the Citroen automobile works, the paper was sold in large masses as the workers left the factory to go to the demonstration called against Eisenhower.

The same was true at many other factories and there were many volunteer salesmen of the paper at street corners as well.

Ce Soir, a progressive afternoon paper which was also ordered seized, was sold by militant workers in the factories as well.

As soon as the ban of Ce Soir became known, the workers who distribute this paper along with other afternoon papers on motorcycles declared their solidarity with the democratic press by refusing for two hours to take out any papers.

That same night the workers of Ce Martin, a conservative morning paper, Le Populaire, the Socialist Party paper and other dailies went on strike for 30 minutes to demonstrate their protest against the government action.

During the anti-Eisenhower demonstration, close to 3,000 workers were arrested. In one of the local police stations where groups of those arrested were held, a copy of the banned Ce Soir went on sale among these patriots and brought \$7.50, a large sum from workers whose average income is \$60 per month.

The next day L'Humanite carried this headline: Despite 10,000 policemen and nearly 3,000 arrested 50,000 demonstrators have said No to Eisenhower on behalf of Paris.

And this was the proud subhead:

"Yesterday the people of Paris defended their paper L'Humanite, seized by the government of German rearmament, was distributed in still larger numbers by hundreds of devoted comrades."

This is the spirit that has built the democratic press of France. This is the active sense of devotion among progressives in our country that will successfully put over the current drive and thereby bring the message of peace to many new readers.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

Confusion Dispelled
By 'Worker'

LACKAWANNA, N.Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Worker and the Daily Worker are to me what petals are to flowers.

Ever since I began reading these papers, my mind has been cleared of all doubts in regards to the world situation. The people and their needs are of prime importance. The reporting of the the national situation is well defined. The women's page is realistic. The sports page is excellent. Through The Worker and the Daily Worker I have a share in the truth of all things.

The knowledge acquired by reading your paper is immeasurable. For the benefit of the Wall Street gang and their cronies, I predict that more and more people will be reading The Worker and the Daily Worker. And that eventually The Worker

and the Daily Worker will be the leading American newspapers. The paper is incomparable. Now and always, a better paper cannot be printed. For the truth in national and international events, read The Worker and the Daily Worker.

—F. S.

P. S.—Maybe Drew Pearson would like to announce the above prediction. Of course, with Sen. McCarthy's consent.

Thinks We should
Be Heard

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here is four dollars to help keep the Daily Worker on the newsstands. I don't agree with everything you print, but I think that you should be heard.

More power to you in your fight for peace.

An Unemployed Citizen

Press Roundup

THE NEW YORK TIMES, aware of tremendous opposition to Wall Street's 18-year-old draft, uses its best "now, now" we-know-best" approach to prove that militarization of American youth will advance "the cause of the nation's safety." Covering up its blood-lust for war, the Times staidly proposes that the 18-year-olds be conscripted as a "symbol, in one field, of a state of mind and spirit that applies to all fields and to every citizen, of whatever age." In plain words: — let's conscript everybody, let's put everyone and everything on a military-fascist war basis.

The Times also see the present MacArthur "limited offensive" in Korea as paving the way for further "offensives" against the Korean and Chinese peoples to "free Korea." To the Times the more dead Koreans the "freer" will Wall Street be to enslave Korea.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE looks forward to next week's joint congressional public hearings on the "great debate"—how many armies to send to Europe and when. "These are confusing days for the average citizen," it says, "bombarded with assured—but conflicting—opinions from many sources." The Tribune hopes "such delicate matters"

will be "soberly" dealt with, but it doesn't answer the biggest question of the American people:—why do we need troops in Europe in the first place?

THE DAILY NEWS thinks the atomic blasts in Nevada "may have been America's best peace news for some time..." The banker-general atomaniacs must have a real "boom-boom" weapon, or why go to all the trouble of scaring hell out of Las Vegas residents just to "set off still another old-type fire-cracker." Some fun, these atom-bombs, eh?

THE DAILY MIRROR's Dr. Ruth Alexander comes up with her weekly croak: the late President Roosevelt and the United Nations. With FDR dead the Hearstian columnist can't wait until her "pet peeve"—the UN—is likewise gone. "Throw the Communist nations out of the United Nations or throw the United Nations out of the United States," she screams.

THE COMPASS discloses it is suing the New York State Medical Society and its magazine for \$1,000,000 because on Dec. 15 the Society's Journal of Medicine said the Compass was part of "the dialectically materialistic press of the USSR and environs."

World of Labor

By George Morris

6. The War Economy and You: Threat to the 40-hour Week

IN LINE with the general howl over an expected manpower shortage and the move to dip into the 18-year-olds for the armed forces, and even a universal service draft of all 17-year-olds, is the big-business boom for a longer workweek. President Truman hints at longer hours every time he refers to the "emergency."

President C. E. Wilson of General Motors has several times revived his pet idea of a 45-hour week at straight time. On Jan. 8, the Journal of Commerce, a good barometer of what the corporations will be drumming for, ran a long editorial in which labor was told that it still had to make its sacrifice in the emergency, and that this, at least to start with, should be the 44-hour week at straight time.

The idea struck the Journal as a result of some comment of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin on a suggestion by a person no less important than Charles E. Wilson, chief war production mobilizer, that a 44-hour week would be helpful.

The Journal of Commerce is frank enough to speak its big business mind. The 40-hour week "has long since outlived its original purpose" because it was really enacted to "spread work among the unemployed." Now the need for such "sanctions" upon employers "has disappeared," continues the Journal. The Wage-Hour Law is bad because it is "compensation for the inconvenience" of working longer hours and it encourages "more leisure," something, says the Journal, that has no place in our economy when we face a fight for "survival." Furthermore, it penalizes employers who are trying to fulfil war orders, the Journal adds.

IT TAKES no sharp mind to recognize that a real move is on foot to rob the workers of one of the most important gains of the Roosevelt era. Unfortunately, the official labor movement is not too sharp on the issue. The CIO News editor, for example, winds up an article (Jan. 29) in opposition to the longer week proposal with the following:

"There might come a time when Big Business could justify such a campaign but it won't arrive until Big Business has made sacrifices at least equal to those made by wage earners."

This is clearly leaving the door open to what the Journal of Commerce asks when the time comes for what looks like a good enough excuse for it.

An increase in hours could be one of the most significant and fundamental victories the corporations could score over the workers. It would amount to the equivalent of a 10 percent increase in manpower and its consequent depressing effect on the worker's bargaining power. Eventually, the worker's REAL wages for 44 hours would equal or go below the earnings for 40 hours.

IT SHOULD be recalled that when C. E. Wilson of General Motors proposed the 45-hour week at straight time to the United Automobile Workers, he advanced it as the "solution" for the wage demand in 1948 to meet the skyrocketing cost of living. Five more hours will give the workers five more hours of pay, he argued.

The pressure for the longer workweek will again be at full steam when the cost of living, as even the "stabilizers" predict, will rise to another intolerable new level. An extra four or eight hours of work a week AT STRAIGHT TIME will be offered as the "solution" to the hard-pressed worker. To that will be added a stepped-up hysteria over new threats of "invasion" and to the "American way of life."

The last war with its 52 hours pay for 48 hours work should have taught us the fundamental lesson. In time the price increase (despite actual controls; (black markets for "scarce" products; inferior goods, taxes, loss of time for sickness due to overwork, ate up earnings at so rapid a rate that the worker actually was no better off with 52 hours pay, including the time and one-half for eight hours, than he was with the pre-war 40.

That was why millions of workers were in a serious crisis when postwar cutbacks began and they were back at 40 hours. It meant a drastic REAL wage cut of about 25 percent.

It is hard enough to regain a loss of real wages because of the drop in the purchasing power of the dollar. But once the workweek is allowed to climb up, it is many times harder to bring it down again and still retain earnings.

COMING: Germany Fights the Generals . . . By George Lohn . . . In the weekend Worker

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Only War Writers Wanted

TWO JOURNALISTS said they wanted to see Asia and the new China with their own eyes.

But the government began to shiver and said no. So Joseph North of the Daily Worker and Adam Lapin of the People's World can't visit Asia to report what they see.

The government hurriedly dragged out the swastika-model McCarran Act to bar their trip. It seems that the officials figure that the two barred journalists MAY COME UNDER THE McCARRAN ACT LATER ON after the stupid "Yellow Star" registration clauses are enforced. So they can't visit Europe and China to write what they see. The government can't even wait for the vile McCarran Act's frame-up-system to get going. It is jumping the gun even on this Nazi-style registration machine.

If writers like North and Lapin can't report Europe and Asia, of what use is the reporting of the tested-and-approved reporters who either write as they are told, or whose reports are twisted by censors who approve only war propaganda?

The Frightened Caesars

THE GOVERNMENT has altered the great human saying to read:

"Criminals are the peace makers."

That is what the government means by its effort to put into prison Dr. DuBois and his patriotic American associates whose sole crime is that they urge a peaceful world.

The smug officials talk about "The Great Debate" they claim they are letting the people engage in. But in this "great debate," ONLY ONE SIDE IS ALLOWED TO TALK—THE PRO-WAR SIDE!

The Tafts and Hoovers disagree with the Trumans and Eisenhower only on the detail of how to start killing millions of human beings. By air and sea? Or on the ground by infantry?

But the voice of a Dr. DuBois denouncing both of these blood thirsty mobs and demanding NO KILLING AT ALL, but negotiation—that voice is menaced with five years in prison.

This "great debate" is a gruesome mockery of every American mother and father whose sons are being fingered for war.

THE INDICTED MEN and women held CERTAIN OUTLAWED OPINIONS. That makes them the latest victims of the Department of Justice dragnet.

The government admits that in its indictment, it is said that these men, headed by one of the great leaders of the Negro people and one of the greatest cultural figures of our land, had dared to advocate the OUTLAWING OF THE A-BOMB!

By their hatred of such men as Dr. DuBois and the men and women who want a world free of A-bombs, the government's frantic blackmailers confess to the world that WAR IS THEIR OFFICIAL DOCTRINE, that war is their goal, that they are planning A PREMEDITATED CRIME AGAINST ALL HUMANITY.

IT IS ALSO A CONFESSION of a gnawing fear which the top government big brass feels in the face of the overwhelming PEACE DEMAND UTTERED BY MILLIONS OF AMERICANS.

Every poll taken within the past points to a tremendous popular feeling for peace, for getting out of the Korean blood-soaked quicksand, and for making peace around the conference table.

The Gallup Poll shows nearly three out of four Americans opposed to the suicidal foreign policy of the government.

The mail going to Senators and Congressmen is a veritable Niagara of peace demands.

The indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates for having dared to circulate petitions urging NO ATOMIC WAR is clearly an effort to terrorize millions of Americans into a despairing acceptance of atomic slaughter as "inevitable."

But war is not inevitable, despite all the greedy men who coin profits out of blood and death.

Persecution will not change the hearts of the mothers and fathers of America!

They seek life and peace for their sons, not the far-away grave in Asia, or the shameful death in alliance with the revived Hitler Storm Troopers!

The cause of Dr. DuBois and his colleagues will rouse millions, here and abroad! The cause of peace is powerful, far more so than the petty Caesars imagine.

STOP HIS HAND

—by Ellis



THE COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION:

Puerto Rico's Struggle For Nat'l Independence

The proceedings of the recent 15th National Convention of the Communist Party are now being published in pamphlet and book form. Because the Daily Worker considers these proceedings of the greatest importance to the American people, and particularly to the workers, both Communist and non-Communist, we are printing sections of the major Convention reports.

By Cesar Andreu

(Chairman, Communist Party of Puerto Rico)

THE MAINTENANCE OF the colonial status of Puerto Rico is of vital importance to the Wall Street and Washington war-makers. Puerto Rico is a strategic, military, naval, air, and atombomb base, a political and ideological outpost for imperialist penetration into Latin America, and finally, a source for the extraction of superprofits. Puerto Rico is a major market for the monopolists, grossing \$500,000,000 annually.

This explains the policy pursued by the government in Puerto Rico, which responds to the beck and call of the ruling class in the United States. U. S. imperialism has used also the corrupt elements within the trade union movement to confuse the workers, and has had considerable success in dividing the labor movement into different sectors, fighting each other, and thus misleading the militancy of the workers.

The AFL and the CIO leaders are playing their divisive role in the trade union movement in Puerto Rico and all over Latin America. The Taft-Hartley Law is enforced to the hilt in Puerto Rico, but the Minimum Wage Law is not applied at all; nor is the Social Security Law.

However, the labor misleaders, in the service of imperialism, are beginning to lose ground. The intense campaign in the press and over the radio to sell the colonial constitution to the Puerto Rican workers, has not succeeded. The war economy which prevails in the United States aggravates economic conditions in Puerto Rico.

The inflationary prices of the United States are low compared to the prices paid in Puerto Rico. At the present time all articles in Puerto Rico are, on an average, 25 percent higher in price than in the United States, and Puerto Ricans are compelled to buy 98 percent of all imports in the United States.

UNEMPLOYMENT is the main problem in Puerto Rico, and it will be as long as the colonial status prevails—with the one-crop economy, starvation wages, and employment only four months a year. The much publicized industrialization is a big concession to Big Business, enabling them to export capital to exploit cheap labor and get

a 12 years' tax exemption to the bargain. But in 10 years this program has not yet provided jobs for the Puerto Ricans. The colonial government defends the starvation wages paid the workers by the big sugar corporations and no attempt is made to enforce legislation for unemployment insurance or relief.

Furthermore, because of the recent political manifestations, there is a complete purge of all public workers, thereby adding to the rolls of the unemployed anyone who is for independence, especially Nationalists, Communists and even Populares who sympathize with independence.

In the face of such difficult conditions, the people begin to resist more openly and with determination. Hundreds of women write and visit Munoz Marin and Truman. The sentiment for peace is strong and the opposition of the people to the participation of Puerto Ricans in the aggressive wars of U. S. imperialism is growing.

The youth of Puerto Rico is a militant sector of the people. The youth from all classes—whether in the university, or the sugar cane plantation, or the unemployed youth of El Fanguito—is very outspoken against imperialism. Eighty percent of the participants in the October revolt were young men under 30 years of age.

The youth played a very active role in the peace campaign, and could not be intimidated by the wave of arrests against the collectors of signatures for the Stockholm Peace Appeal. The main forces within the Independentist Party are young men and women, working hard to drive Munoz Marin out of the government. We are proud to say that we have in our own Party many young militant members working in different fields.

Our party is now under

severe attack, considerably intensified since the events of October, when the imperialist forces attempted to frame our Party, placing upon us the responsibility for the revolt.

We are the Party of a colonial country fighting vigorously for its national liberation. Within that scope we work as closely as we can with all forces who are for independence. But we have to be on guard, and avoid direct participation in desperate actions which may lead the people to destruction without deriving any benefits.

We try, to the best of our abilities, to follow the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin. We feel that the road to national liberation is difficult, that our Party must always be on guard against deviations, especially the deviation toward bourgeois nationalism. But there must be no underestimation of the contributions made by other forces and other parties to the cause of freedom for our people. Here the task is to build a strong united front of all forces fighting for national liberation.

The main task before the Communist Party of Puerto Rico is to guide the working class to assume its historical role as the leader of the people for independence and for the defeat of imperialist oppression. Within that main task we face as an immediate task, together with all other political sectors, the organization of a mass campaign to defeat the plans of the government to impose the fake Constitution upon our people, which comes up for a vote in June of 1951.

A broad coalition of democratic forces, non-partisan in character, can bring the defeat of the Constitution, and pave the way for the defeat of the Munoz Marin forces in the 1952 elections.

CIO Marine Engineers Hit Wage Freeze

A resolution opposing the government's wage freeze was adopted Wednesday night by Local 33, CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. The resolution was sent to national CIO and Charles E. Wilson, War Mobilization director.

The 5 Years Since Stalin Spoke Of Soviet Union's Perspectives

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Correspondent

Voice of Americans

ILLINOIS

"WORRIED MOTHER": My son is a boy who is easy to feed, but he has lost 25 pounds in two months at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. . . . Who is getting the food supposed to be given these boys, and short rations at that? (Chicago Tribune)

INDIANA

R.H.S.: "Is it wise to use an atmosphere of crisis to justify a permanent conscription act? . . . Have we so soon forgotten that it was to escape this system that many of our best citizens came to this land?" (Muncie Star)

PENNSYLVANIA

R.E.T., of North Braddock, Pa.: "My son, an enlisted four-battle-star Marine veteran, is now in Korea. He's been there since August. To date, his wife hasn't received any family allotment for the baby or herself. Her letters to the Pentagon 'chair-warmers' go unanswered. That isn't even common decency! . . . I'm afraid that if President Truman keeps sending troops abroad, he will have a sad awakening when he finds out how the American people feel." (Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph)

WISCONSIN

FRED ERB, Belleville: "Why spend so much for destructive wars in foreign lands? Why try to tell China or any other nation what form of government to have? Let the Chinese people take care of that. If they want communism, let them have their choice." (Madison Capital Times)

McGee

(Continued from Page 2)

somebody hit him," declared McGee, repudiating the "confession." Attorneys appointed by the court to defend McGee declined to cross-examine the witnesses.

VERDICT REVERSED

The verdict of this trial was reversed by an appeal launched by CRC attorneys. McGee was tried again in the heated lynch atmosphere, and was again convicted in October, 1946. A new appeal was won by the CRC, and he was once more convicted in March, 1948, and sentenced to die.

McGee was three hours away from the chair when he was granted the right to appeal in March, 1948. Twelve hours before he was scheduled for the fourth time to die, on July 27, 1950, CRC attorneys secured a stay of execution from Supreme Court Justice Burton.

It was the U.S. Supreme Court's flat refusal later for the third time to review the outrageous frameup that gave the mandate to the Mississippi Supreme Court to set the March 20 execution date.

What, then, was the testimony on which McGee was convicted? McGee has been ordered to his death on the testimony of Mrs. Trop Hawkins, who admitted she could not identify the person who allegedly attacked her while she reclined in bed with a child a few feet from where her husband was sleeping.

TESTIMONY

Here are excerpts of Mrs. Hawkins' "key" testimony:

Q. Yes, Ma'am, just tell us what happened now.

A. Well, it seemed like I hadn't been asleep very long and I had turned over like this and had my arm over the baby and I heard something crawling along by the bed whispering, and I thought, "My, goodness, what could this be?" . . . I smelled whiskey or I smelled beer or something and I said, "That's not Troy" and I reach-

ed out and I said, "Oh, Troy, what do you want?" and I put my hand on a . . . Negro head, ahl

Q. Go ahead, please, Ma'am.

A. He was on his knees and hands, I could see nothing, that was the darkest place I have ever seen. . . . He said, "Shut your mouth" everytime I called Troy. I called him not loud, because I didn't want to wake up the children in the next room. . . . I said, "Why did you come here?" and he said, "I came to (possess) you." Well, then, I thought, "Well, if that's all I can take it." Well, he got on the bed . . . and all the time he was there he was whispering to me, telling me what he wanted to do and what he was going to do, and he did it, he did it all.

(Since Mrs. Hawkins testified she did not know the identity of the alleged rapist, her statement could not under due process of law be accepted as direct evidence against the defendant. But it was.)

Q. You were afraid of him, of course?

A. I was afraid he was going to wake the children.

Q. Were you just (unwell) at that time a little?

A. I was. . . . I had to take that off and he mentioned that.

Q. He mentioned that?

A. He said, "You lied to me, why did you lie to me? Why did you tell me that lie?"

Q. How did you get rid of him?

A. . . . He said, "Will you promise me . . . you will never tell it?" . . . And I said, "Oh, I will never tell it."

This testimony was a signal for the lynch mobs to gather in Laurel and Jackson. This is the "evidence" which the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review. It is on the basis of this evidence that the white rulers of Mississippi have ordered Willie McGee to die.

(Tomorrow: Mrs. Willie McGee Tells Her Story.)

MOSCOW, USSR.—Five years ago on Feb. 9 Joseph Stalin spoke to his electors and outlined the immediate and long-range perspectives of the Soviet Union. The anniversary of that speech offers a good opportunity to check and see how reality jibes with publicly proclaimed Soviet aims.

As a matter of fact it was Stalin himself who stressed in that speech that Soviet electors are duty bound to check up on their leaders and representatives. Even though the Soviet Union had emerged victorious in the war, Stalin reminded the voters of the U.S.S.R.: "Victors can and should be judged, they can and should be criticized and checked up on. That is good not only for the work but for the victors themselves. . . ."

The basic facts about the results of the first post-war five-year plan are known, and if there is ignorance in the west about these results it's not for lack of information. Living here and reading the American and British press makes it altogether clear that ignorance about the Soviet Union is carefully cultivated as a matter of policy in the west. This is apparent not only in respect to the post-war achievements of the Soviet Union but with regard to the fundamental trends, long distance perspectives and aims of the Soviet regime.

Perhaps the biggest mistake "experts" on the Soviet Union make is to underrate the significance of public pronouncements by Soviet leaders. Judging Stalin's pre-election speech by the same criteria you would apply to a similar speech by a bourgeois candidate for high office in Britain or the U. S. is ludicrous. Read a speech by Dewey, Taft or Truman, Attlee, Bevin or Churchill made five years ago and there is no relationship between the words and present-day reality. Reread Stalin's 1946 speech and check it with the state of things in the Soviet Union and abroad and you'll see the difference between capitalist and socialist politics.

5 OBJECTIVES

For the immediate future, that is for the five-year plan ending in 1950, Stalin gave five main objectives:

First, to "rehabilitate the ravaged areas of the country."

Second, to restore the pre-war level of production and "then to surpass this level in more or less substantial measure."

Third, to abolish rationing.

Fourth, "Special attention will be devoted to extending the production of consumer goods, to raising the living standard of the working people by steadily lowering the prices of all goods."

Fifth, to spur scientific research and progress, "not only to overtake but to surpass the achievements of science beyond the boundaries of our country."

AREAS REBUILT

Take these one by one. The ravaged Ukraine, the Baltic countries and Byelorussia, cities leveled to the ground like Minsk and Stalingrad have been rehabilitated. The coal mines of the Don Basin which had been flooded and wrecked seemingly beyond repair are now producing more than they did before the war.

One of the most remarkable experiences I've had in the Soviet Union came the very first day after crossing the border—that is the trip by train from Brest to Moscow. That was the main route taken by the Hitlerite invaders. And that was the route taken by the Soviet forces liberating their homeland. Never in the history of modern warfare

had so much damage been inflicted on so great an expanse of territory. And traveling that same route today you see how homes were rebuilt, roads repaired, railroads put back in operation, factories and plants rebuilt, schools, railroad stations, museums, entire cities and villages have risen again from the ashes.

With respect to the pre-war level of production the ambitious goals of the five year plan were surpassed. The output of coal was to have risen from the 166,000,000 metric tons of 1940 to 250,000,000 tons in 1950. Actual production was 264,000,000 tons. In 1913 total Tsarist Russian coal production was 29,000,000 tons.

Steel production was 18,300,000 metric tons in 1940 and was supposed to reach 25,400,000 tons in 1950. Actual production was 27,600,000 in 1950. This compares with 4,230,000 produced in 1913, the peak figure under Tsarism.

Oil production in 1950 was 37,600,000 tons, though the plan called for 35,400,000 tons. In 1913 oil output was 9,000,000 tons.

In 1913 all of Russia generated 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy. The goal set for 1950 was about 80,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 70 percent more than in 1940. Actually about 90,000,000,000 kilowatt hours was generated in the USSR in 1950 or 40 times as much as before the revolution.

The cotton crop was about 3,780,000 tons in 1950, compared with 2,700,000 in 1940, and surpassing the 1950 goal by 650,000 tons. Production in 1913 was 740,000 tons.

BIGGEST GRAIN HARVEST

Though weather conditions were not particularly good in 1950 the grain harvest was the biggest in Russia's history, surpassing the peak 1940 crop by 5,000,000 tons. The Soviet "plot" against nature was beginning to pay off. No longer would soil and weather conditions alone determine the harvest—but mechanized agriculture, widespread irrigation, the planting of tree shelter belts, digging of canals and reservoirs assures permanent abundance of food in the Soviet Union.

A big part in achieving these results was the application of Michurin-Lysenko biological teachings to agriculture. That controversy over heredity and environment, chromosomes and somatic conditions was not just an exercise in dialectics. It was a struggle for scientific principles in agriculture and the theories which bring more bread, fruit, vegetables, meat and milk on the table are the theories which won out.

Achievements in livestock farming were well-nigh miraculous. The Nazi invasion just wiped out the major cattle, sheep and hog herds of the USSR, in the major agricultural regions, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Byelorussia and the central black earth region. Despite this loss, in 1950 there were 38 percent more cattle than before the war, 65 percent more sheep and goats, 55 percent more pigs.

Industrial production was to have risen by 48 percent in the course of the five year plan.

Actually the increase attained was about 72 percent.

Rationing was abolished as production of consumer goods reached new record levels. Three major price reductions raised the standard of living. At the same time money wages rose steadily. People ate 35 percent more meat and meat products than before the war, 53 percent more fish, 60 percent more butter and fats, 30 percent more sugar and candy. They used 38 percent more cotton, wool, silk and linen fabrics, 35 percent more shoes, 37 percent more hosiery, 31 percent more soap.

An incredible feat was performed in housing. In four years and ten months of the plan two and a half million new homes were built or restored in rural areas. In the same period apartments and homes with a floor space of 90,000,000 square meters were built in the cities.

As to the final immediate goal Stalin mentioned, surpassing the scientific achievements of other countries, President Truman had to confirm something all the "experts" said wouldn't happen till about 1955 or later. In October 1949, Truman announced that the Soviet Union had exploded an atomic bomb. But this shouldn't have been a surprise because Molotov announced that by 1947 the Soviet Union had developed atomic energy.

The real "menace" to capitalism comes not from the fact that the Soviet Union has atomic bombs, because the Soviet Union favors the banning of the bomb. Capitalism is menaced by the fact that the planned, scientific economy of socialism is working on the development of atomic energy for industrial power and other peaceful uses.

The long range perspectives Stalin outlined were related to the immediate goals. He said the Soviet Union was embarked on a 15 or 20 year program to triple pre-war production, bringing steel to 60,000,000 tons, coal to 500,000,000 tons, oil to 60,000,000 tons. Judging by the achievements of the first post-war five year plan the goals Stalin set will be reached in less than 15 years.

Of course one reason capital-

(Continued on Page 10)

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

SELOKOV will be the author discussed by Dr. Dorothy Brewster on "Writers for Tomorrow's World" at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Monday, Feb. 12, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1.

MARRIAGE and Family Life, will be discussed by Mark Tarail, Monday, Feb. 12 at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Adm. \$1. 8:30 p.m.

RECEPTION FOR DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS, Paul Robeson, Benjamin J. Davis, Eve Merriam, Howard Fast, Leon Straus, Samuel Sullen, William Patterson, Howard Selsam, and Dorey A. Wilkerson. Refreshments. By invitation only, 8 p.m. at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker 40 cents per line in Th. (Weekend) Worker 6 words constitute a line Minimum charge 3 lines PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES: Daily Worker: Previous day at noon For Monday's issue Friday at 4 p.m. Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Greetings to The Worker on

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Shop Workers of Starret—UE Local 430



Packinghouse

(Continued from Page 3)
plants, there were slowdowns and mass delegations to management.

After learning that strike strategy meetings were scheduled in Chicago today, the first agreed to meet with the two unions.

The nine-cent-plus pay increase comes on top of an 11-cent an hour boost which the packinghouse unions won last August 11. The two-year contract signed at that time provided for semi-annual wage reopeners.

HIT CEILING FRAUD

The UPWA emergency conference declared today: "The price and wage orders issued simultaneously on Jan. 26, 1951, were the most monumental frauds ever perpetrated on the American people in the name of Government.

"Prices were frozen at the highest level in history, while packinghouse wages were frozen at pre-Korean levels. Housewives are shocked to find that prices are continuing upwards despite the 'freeze'."

"The fraud of the supposed price freeze is evidenced in the astronomical profits of American industry, including the packers,

Harlem Rally

(Continued from Page 3)
been invited to come and bring their congregations. Representatives of the New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the GI John Derrick Citizens Committee have also been invited to participate.

Laura Duncan, the well known peoples singer, will entertain along with Edwin Booth, concert pianist, and a leading church choir.

OTHER SPONSORS

Additional sponsors announced yesterday by the Citizens Memorial Committee for the Martinsville Seven and John Derrick were:

Rev. B. C. Robeson, Mother A.M.E. Zion Church; Misses Mary and Lila Watts, Manuel Magana, Club Obrero Espanol; Bob DeComier, Choral director; Vito Marcantonio, chairman American Labor Party; Frank Dutto, President Local 1, AFL Bakery and Confectionary Workers; Jonathan E.

secured under the prices which are now sanctified. The profits of the packing industry make clear that the industry can well absorb the increases that they have now agreed to give their employees."

Roach, youth leader, Seventh Day Adventist Church; Peter White, lay leader, Salem Baptist Church; Benjamin A. Brown, editor Harlem Quarterly; Dr. Samuel D. Littman, Mrs. Agatha Lonclos, Women's Fellowship, Westminster Presbyterian Church; Albert E. Kahn, author; Dr. Arnold Donawa, Mrs. Nellie Elskoe, Parent Teachers Association, P. S. 184; Sadie Lee Chaires, Silver Leaf Social Club; Allan Booth, concert pianist; Richard V. Clarke, dramatist; Winifred Walker, usherette Abyssinia Baptist Church; Carl Abrams, playwright; Mrs. Emily Grub, housewife; George Thompson, musician; Ralph Ditchick, conductor musician; Mrs. Patience Murray, housewife; Vera Nickoloff, singer, Freedom Theater; Bob Claiborn, folk singer; Helen Edwards, Zonta Girls Social Club, and Lloyd Calvin Bruce, art student.



Tenant Lobby

(Continued from Page 5)
yesterday to all legislators. McGoldrick said the State Rent Commission "finds it necessary to amend the language" in the state rent law defining an "under-occupied apartment." Section 57 of the law defines underoccupancy as "an apartment . . . when there is less than one occupant for each room, exclusive of bathroom and kitchen."

McGoldrick said that the "Commission finds now that this definition will create an inequitable result which was not intended . . ." Under this provision landlords could subdivide the apartment, charge a higher rental for the converted unit and even evict the tenants in the "under-occupied" apartment.

McGoldrick moved to head off the tenant demonstration by suggesting that the provisions be changed to define an under-occupied apartment "when there is less than one occupant for each room, exclusive of bathrooms, kitchen and two additional rooms. The phrase 'two additional rooms' are new insertions in the rent law which ostensibly now limits a landlord's right to demand rent increases because of 'alterations' in an 'under-occupied' unit.

Such a slight modification of the rent law, however, is added proof that the charges made against the McGoldrick Plan are correct. McGoldrick's last-minute revision suggests, too, that the legislators are not too confident they can hold back in aroused people's movement to scrap the entire rent increase plan.

Help Mother

(Continued from Page 2)
promise that they would be returned by Sept. 1. Meanwhile, Mrs. Field wrote the two letters to her children.

On the basis of those letters, Vernon Field sued in Oklahoma for custody. Mrs. Field went to Oklahoma, and before the custody case came to court, took the children back to California. The Oklahoma court then ruled in favor of the father. The State of Oklahoma, charging "child stealing," asked California to extradite Mrs. Field. Gov. Earl Warren, of California, refused.

The father then went to Los Angeles, where he sued for custody. Before permanent custody was determined, both sides asked for temporary custody. The father was granted temporary custody - on the basis of the two letters - and immediately removed the children to Oklahoma.

Davis on DuBois

(Continued from Page 1)
shores of this juncrow land. The struggle that "it shall not happen again" - that there shall be no more Martinsville and John Derrick lynchings, that Willie McGee and the Trenton Six shall not die - all these flow into the main stream of the fight for peace and freedom.

The Lincoln - Douglass - Negro History Week memorial meeting tonight for the Martinsville Seven and John Derrick was never more timely, or more necessary. It hits the reactionary warmongers where it hurts when the Negro people and their white supporters demand a halt to the present orgy of bloodthirsty lynchings of innocent Negroes.

Rockland Palace, 155th and 8th Ave., should be packed to the rafters at 8 o'clock tonight, with thousands overflowing into the streets.

Guns and Planes Pound Seoul Into Rubble

TOKYO, Monday, Feb. 12. - Rearguard units drove Allied patrols out of Seoul Sunday with massed artillery and mortar fire but U. S. guns, tanks and planes were reducing the city to a blackened rubble.

The main defenders of Seoul were reported to have moved to the east to stem the central Korean offensive.

But the small defense forces remaining in the capital sent U. S. patrols back across the Han after repelling attempts to reinforce a small bridgehead. The last U. S. patrol withdrew Sunday when the strong delaying force cut loose with a withering barrage.

South of the Han river four U.S. divisions were massed. A 25th division spokesman announced that a 1st South Korean division unit holding a position on the north bank of the Han in Seoul's waterfront section pulled back to the south bank and that no bridgehead had been established in the city.

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Truman and the Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 3)
is overripe for the railroad unions to develop a more progressive leadership and union policies, so that much-needed improvements in the railroad workers' living and working conditions may be established. The most basic of all the lessons that the railroad workers, and the whole working class, should learn from the crushing of the railroad strike is the supreme folly of following President Truman into the world war that Wall Street, under his political leadership, is now actively organizing. The railroad union leaders, along with those of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., falsely hailing Truman as the workers' champion and the defender of peace, have tied the unions to the war chariots of American imperialism.

This is the road to national disaster. If continued, it means the drastic slashing of American living standards, the undermining of the trade unions, and eventually an overwhelming military defeat for our nation. The breaking of the rail strike is only a small foretaste of the catastrophe that is in store for the workers and the whole people if Wall Street should succeed in plunging the world into war. A democratic peace with the Soviet Union, China,

and the People's Democracies can be had for the asking. It is high time, therefore, that organized labor, of which the million and a quarter of railroad workers are such a vital part, should break with the suicidal war policies of President Truman and Wall Street and should exert their irresistible power in the maintenance of world peace.

The rank-and-file railroad strike, waged under the greatest obstacles that were erected by the government, the companies and the railroad union leaders, was a magnificent example of labor solidarity. It was a sign of the deep, but temporarily smothered discontent among the workers, and it is a portent of far greater movements soon to come. The Government may have forced the workers back to work, but their grievances remain, and they will continue to fight for these demands. The path to success in this respect is for the rank-and-file to develop a strong movement in all their unions for progressive policies, better leadership, and unified struggle among themselves and with the labor movement generally, for improved conditions. And this must be linked up with a relentless fight against the Truman-Wall Street war program.

Bitter Trainmen Rap Truman's Edict

By Carl Hirsch

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

CHICAGO.—Railroad workers who were forced back to their jobs virtually at bayonet's point here Friday expressed their anger of the government's "work or be fired" ultimatum. In interviews with men trickling back at the New York Central yards here today, they made it clear that "Truman's order has settled nothing and solved nothing." At the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's call-room here, many of the men could not be reached on the telephone to be called back to work. The Pennsylvania Railroad here reported that it was having extreme difficulty getting full switching crews to return.

At noon Friday, it was estimated that no more than 60 percent of the striking switchmen had either reported for work or indicated that they would be back on the job.

In discussion with New York Central yardmen, several stated that "the railroad companies are still sitting on a keg of powder."

Without exception, they un-

loosed their sharpest condemnation of President Truman for "blaming only the railroad men and not the railroad operators."

One worker said: "We feel like prisoners of war." Another one expressed it this way: "We might just as well be in jail as work under these conditions."

They referred to the 12½ cent wage increase contained in the Truman's strikebreaking edict as "a dollar a day handout."

"Tell your paper we were forced

back to work against our will," said one switchman, "and they're going to get mighty little cooperation out of us—we'll just make a day's pay."

Dozens of workers gathered around the Daily Worker reporter anxious to get their own bitter feelings off their chests. "We are not going to remain 27th on the wage list," said one worker, "but before this thing is really over, we're going to take our place near the top of the list along with the coal miners."

Government conciliator John R. Steelman was second only to Truman as the target of the trainmen's indignation. "He's unqualified to handle our problems," the yardmen declared.

Feeling the high spirit of fight still strong among the men, railroad spokesmen said today they didn't know how long it would take to unsnarl the 10-day log jam which has paralyzed the yards in this area.

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Documents on Negro History

The Negro People and War of 1898-9

The following "Open Letter to President McKinley" was read to a mass meeting held by the Colored National League Oct. 3, 1899, in Charles Street Church, Boston, and refers to the war against the Filipino people.

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT McKINLEY:

"We, sir, at this crisis and extremity in the life of our race in the South, and in this crisis and extremity of the republic as well, in the presence of the civilized world, cry to you to pause, if but for an hour, in pursuit of your national policy of 'criminal aggression' abroad to consider the 'criminal aggression' at home against humanity and American citizenship, which is in the full tide of successful conquest at the South, and the tremendous consequences to our civilization; and of the durability of the Union itself, of the universal subversion of the supreme law of the land and of democratic institutions. . . .

"And, when you made your Southern tour a little later, and we saw how cunningly you catered to Southern race prejudice and proscription; how you, the one single public man and magistrate of the country, who, by virtue of your exalted office, ought under no circumstances to recognize caste distinctions and discriminations among your fellow-citizens, received white men at the Capitol in Montgomery, Ala., and black men afterward in a Negro church; how you preached patience, industry, moderation to your long-suffering black fellow-citizens, and patriotism, jingoism and imperialism to your white ones; when we saw all those things, scales of illusion in respect to your object fell from our eyes.

"We felt that the President of the U. S., in order to win support of the South to his policy of 'criminal aggression' in the Far East, was ready and willing to shut his eyes, ears and lips to the 'criminal aggression' of that section against the Constitution and the laws of the land. . . .

Statement to the press by Lewis H. Douglass—November, 1899.

"President McKinley in the course of his speech at Minneapolis, said of the Filipinos under American sovereignty: 'They will not be governed as vassals, or serfs, or slaves. They will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered, without oppressing exaction, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social conditions, freedom of religious worship, and protection of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.'"

"I do not believe that President McKinley has any

As part of its observance of Negro History Week, the Daily Worker is publishing important historical documents. These documents are from the forthcoming *A Documentary History of the American Negro People*, edited by Herbert Aptheker and published by Citadel Press.

confidence in the statement above. It cannot be successfully asserted that the great tariff statesman is blind to the fact of the race and color prejudice that dominates the greater percentage of the soldiers who are killing Filipinos in the name of freedom and civilization.

"President McKinley knows that brave, loyal, black American soldiers, who fight and die for their country, are hated, despised, and cruelly treated in that section of the country from which this administration accepts dictation and to the tastes of which the President undoubtedly caters. . . .

"It is a sorry, though true, fact that whatever this government controls, injustice to dark races prevails. The people of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Philippines know it as well as do the wronged Indian and outraged black man in the U. S. . . .

"It is hypocrisy of the most sickening kind to try to make us believe that the killing of Filipinos is for the purpose of good government and to give protection to life and property and the pursuit of happiness.

"The expansion of the U. S. means extension of race hate and cruelty, barbarous lynchings and the gross injustice to dark people. . . .

The following letter by Charles G. Baylor, prominent Providence Negro lawyer, was displayed prominently in the Negro press of July, 1898:

"The central and important fact in this whole matter is that the revolution in Cuba was from the beginning an Afro-Cuban Socialist uprising against Spanish tyranny, capitalistic greed and rapacity, the church being the mainstay and prop of the entire infestation.

"It was a struggle which from the first aroused a universal revolutionary sympathy, nowhere more powerfully than in Spain itself. The Afro-Cuban revolt drew to its side lovers of liberty all over the world. In the U. S., it penetrated all grades of society, arousing the masses, and alarming the plutocracy. . . .

"The present war, which has taken the place of that holy crusade, has from one cause or another degenerated finally into a bloody farce, the chief object of which is to put down the revolution in its socialist aspect. . . .

"Nearly all the leaders and fighters in the Cuban army of liberation are men who, if in South Carolina, Mississippi or Louisiana, would be made to ride in the 'Jimcrow' cars and would be refused the right to occupy a private residence on Beacon St., in Boston. You see, the proposed Afro-Cuban Republic was too close to our own Cuba and Armenia to suit either the northern or southern plutocrats. . . .

"The question which must be answered in the face of such facts as these at such a time is, Shall the Liberty Cause in Cuba be thus betrayed and sacrificed without a determined resistance by Liberty men and women everywhere? . . . I ask the question because the American Negro cannot become the ally of Imperialism without enslaving his own race. . . .

Indianapolis Freeman, Negro newspaper, May 11, 1901:

"William Simms, a soldier in Bong-a-bong, Philippine Isles, whose home is in Muncie, Ind., writing to The Freeman says: 'I was struck by a question a little boy asked me, which ran this way—Why does the American Negro come from America to fight us when we are much friend to him and have not done anything to him? He is all the same as me, and me all the same as you. Why don't you fight those people in America that burn the Negroes, that made a beast of you, that took the child from its mother's side and sold it?' Simms admits that he was staggered."

Indianapolis Freeman, Aug. 3, 1901: Letter from Pvt. W. R. Fulbright, of 25th Infantry Regiment dated Manila, June 10, 1901:

"This struggle on the islands has been nought but a gigantic scheme of robbery and oppression. . . . The way some of our officers have conducted themselves is enough to cause the worst insurrecto to shudder with fear when he knows that the American flag is to wave over his people and that they are to look to the American government for protection. The natives say we have good men for soldiers but drunkards for officers—my lips are closed. The natives unequivocally denounce the attitude of our government and claim that its administration is unjust and humiliating. . . .

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MONDAY

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Ally Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food: Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Time
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor H. Lindiahr
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WJZ—Modern Romances
WOR—News. Prescott Robinson
WNYC—For the Ladies
WQXR—News. Concert
11:15-WOR—Tello Test
11:30-WOR—Queen for a Day
WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash Quiz
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—Dave Garroway
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WNBC—Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Bard's
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WCBS—Helen Trent
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
1:15-WNBC—Pickens Party
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNBC—Answer Man
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson
WJZ—Ilka Chase
WNYC—Chamber Music Time
WQXR—News; Footlight Favorites
WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WCBS—This Is Nora Drake
WQXR—Alma Dettinger
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day—Sketch
WJZ—David Amity
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WOR—Buddy Rogers
WCBS—Hill Top House
WQXR—Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WCBS—Winner Take All
WNBC—Road of Life
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WJZ—Rannibal Cob
WOR—Tello-Test
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WJZ—Happy Pelton
WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WOR—Barbara Welles
WNBC—Backstage Wife

WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WQXR—Concert Stage
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dean Cameron
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WQXR—Continental Melodies
WCBS—Galen Drake
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WJZ—Big Jon and Sparky
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
WCBS—Curt Massey Time
5:55-WOR—Victor Borge

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—News—Lyle Van
WJZ—Joe Hesel: Sports
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
WCBS—Allan Jackson: News
6:15-WOR—Bob Elson; Interviews
WJZ—Dorian St. George
WCBS—You and The World
WNBC—Answer Man
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire Show
WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC—The Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:15-WOR—News
WJZ—News
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
7:30-WJZ—Lone Ranger
WNBC—News of the World
WQXR—Jacques Fray
WCBS—Club 15
7:35-WNEB—Teddy Wilson Quintet
7:45-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Kirkwood & Goodman
WCBS—Edward R. Murrow
8:00-WNBC—The Railroad Hour
WOR—Mystery Is My Hobby
WJZ—Inner Sanctum
WCBS—Star Playhouse
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WJZ—Henry Taylor; News
WOR—Crime Fighters
WNBC—Firestone Orchestra; Bidu Sayao
8:45-WJZ—Una Mae Carlisle
9:00-WNBC—Telephone Hour
WOR—Murder by Experts
WJZ—Robert A. Taft
WCBS—Radio Theatre
9:30-WOR—War Front, Home Front
WJZ—Johnny Desmond
WNBC—Band of America
WQXR—Music
10:00-WNBC—NBC Orchestra
WJZ—Ralph Flanagan's Band
WCBS—My Friend Irma
WQXR—Night in Latin America
WOR—Frank Edwards
WJZ—A. L. Alexander
10:30-WCBS—Bob Hawk
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WOR—Show Shop
10:35-WJZ—United or Not

Stalin's Speech

(Continued from Page 8)

ist spokesmen weren't at all interested in publicizing the perspectives Stalin outlined was that people would immediately see that the Soviet Union wants peace and bases its plans on maintaining peace.

As the world's leading Marxist Stalin, of course, knew that Soviet desires to build in peace were not enough to maintain peace. In that same Feb. 9 speech Stalin recalled that wars are the result "of the development of world economic and political forces on the basis of modern monopoly capitalism." He stressed the struggle among the monopolists for repartitioning the world's markets and raw materials.

The warning was prophetic because while the Soviet Union devoted itself to rehabilitating its devastated areas, British imperialists waged war in Malaya and Palestine, the Dutch in Indonesia, the French in Indo-China, the American imperialists in Korea. As Stalin pointed out in his speech: "Marxists have declared more than once that the capitalist system of world economy harbors elements of general crisis and armed conflicts, and that hence the development of world capitalism in our time proceeds not in the form of smooth and even progress, but through crises and military catastrophes."

And because this fact constantly confronted the Soviet Union with danger, Soviet leaders proceeded to build up their economy and to participate in the ever-growing world peace movement. They did this at a time when Acheson was talking about creating "situations of strength" and proceeding to bring crisis and military catastrophes down on the American people.

To stand for peace as Stalin did in his February 9, 1946 speech is the surest way to build up invincible strength.

SAYS WE FREED THE NAZIS, WHY NOT OPEN THE DOORS OF ALCATRAZ?

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Under the Boston Globe's Editorial Points are these observations:

"When storm troops who murdered American soldiers are turned loose, it's high time to apologize to all those characters locked up in Charlestown and Alcatraz."

"Having freed Alfred Krupp, who only armed and financed the Nazis, our Government might announce that the Brink's robbers may keep their loot."

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HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

40-Minute Slide Film on American Indians Available to Schools and Institutions

WALTER MILLSAP of United Cooperative Industries, Los Angeles sends us word about a timely new slide film which they have just completed on the American Indians and their great Peace League formed a century before Columbus and the great Peace leaders who followed the discovery of America by the white man. Millsap writes:

Dear Mr. Platt:

Our film consists of 56 colored (55mm double frame) slides and a forty minute narration which at the present time is mimeographed.

The story opens with a mention of the so-called New World. It then discusses the very old civilizations that existed here, notably Peru, Teotihuacan and Chocoma. It then traces several prehistoric migrations from this highly developed "motherland" to Oraibi, Mound Builders, Lakotas, and finally to what was known as Iroquois or the Great Lakes country and present state of New York.

This was the country of the five large nations, and we then give the story of the birth of Deganawida as it has been handed down for centuries, his meeting with Hiawatha, their labors in convincing the five large nations that they should unite and form a strong Peace League. This occurred possibly a century before Columbus, and was interrupted by the landing of the Pilgrims and the invasion of the Europeans.

Some of the great Peace leaders like Red Jacket, Joseph Brant and Pocahontas are shown in closing, and brief stories about them. It closes with the words of the ceremony of "burying the hatchet" as we know it.

Of course we could not recite the details of the whole code that was adopted but we have the printed version that was prepared by the University of New York in 1916. This influenced the thinking of many of our early American leaders. Ideas from the old Iroquois code were written into our Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

We have now gone far astray, and the doings of present day America is a sad story.

We think that this authentic story of the native inhabitants of this continent should be widely known.

The set of 56 slides and mimeographed narration sells for \$38.50 and we will probably also rent it to accredited schools and institutions for about \$4.75. Those interested should write to United Cooperative Industries, 11251 So. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, 44, Calif.

Sincerely,

WALTER MILLSAP.

Negro Soldier Sequences Censored in 'Call Me Mister'

By Harold Cruse

CALL ME MISTER the musical hit of Broadway, 1946, which glorified the army men and women, and set their overseas experiences and their post-war dreams to fancy steps and facile lyrics and music, has been to Hollywood and back.

The original had some meaty, progressive social content, but most of it has been purged. The film version at the Roxy is an ineffectual ghost of its former self.

From this reviewer's point of view the only sequence that had any vitality was the satire on the army air corps which did manage to wake up the audience with its originality. As for the rest, it just didn't jell one way or the other.

BETTY GRABLE and Dan Dailey try hard and as far as the latter is concerned, it didn't seem worth his efforts for the screen production didn't begin to approach the level of his dancing talents.

As for Betty Grable, it appeared that Hollywood made more use of her personality as cheesecake for the GIs than for anything else. There was a creditable but dated comic stint by Danny Thomas. The setting is in Japan after V-J day and one of the early sketches showing Miss Grable in the dance lead with a chorus of Japanese women dancers eulogizing the American GI had a distasteful tone of "western" chauvinism which won't sit well with the Japanese today.

The supporting troupers seemed as if their hearts weren't in the thing, and after all who could blame them. Call Me Mister was originally the product of a short lived era of promises, optimism and high hopes for the post-war world. But look at us now! No doubt half the cast or more are

on the verge of being drafted which is more than just irony.

BUT THERE IS a deeper significance in the manner in which Call Me Mister has been watered down. The original version dealt more thoroughly with the Negro soldier, but this has been censored except for the Goin' Home Train sketch.

Even here the Negro singer was not a Negro GI portraying a Negro GI but a porter on a train with white GIs. Everybody was "Goin' Home" but the Negro. Gone was the provocative Red Ball Express sketch, the symbol of the Negro GIs outstanding achievements in France. Gone was the scathing derision of Senator Burble, the personification of Bilbo, Rankin, and Eastland.

IT MUST BE pointed out here that the dropping of the Negro sequences from this film version, from this musical, amounts to more than just denying Negro actors, singers, dancers, etc., much needed work and pay which is an issue big enough in itself.

What is involved here in the crassest manner, is cultural robbery on the one hand, coupled with a denial of the right of Negro artists to participate in expressing before the nation and the world as equals in precisely that which the Negro people have contributed to the total store of American culture.

The tap dance sketch performed by the Dunhill Dance Team is a good example. This dance routine was originated in Harlem over a decade ago, and the stages of the Apollo Theatre and the Harlem Opera House were among the first to see the expression of this tap dance variation. It is a Negro art form, but how many Negro dancers will Hollywood employ in its musicals? A token number, if

Apologist for Plantation System Rewrites History of Slavery in Ala.

SLAVERY IN ALABAMA by James Benson Sellers, University of Alabama Press. University, Alabama, 426 pp. \$4.00.

By Erik Bert

Let us consider O. John Rogge and James Benson Sellers.

At the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw Rogge, the State Department's agent garbed in Titoist colors, regretted that the Union had made war against the slave owners of the South.

Sellers, has written a book, Slavery in Alabama, the product of meticulous research into old newspapers and diaries, into court, church, county and other archives.

Rogge expressed blatantly what Sellers offers as historic fact. Sellers "discovers" by research what Rogge arrived at by aligning himself with the war camp.

SELLERS is typical of a whole school of present day researchers into the slave system. They include such works within the last decade as Blanche Henry Clark's Tennessee Yeoman, Herbert Weaver's Mississippi Farmers. They were represented officially in the New Deal by Edward Everett, whose American Agriculture—the First 300 Years was published in the Department of Agriculture Yearbook in 1940.

SINCE this school will receive increasing official support for its ideological contributions in the struggle against the Negro liberation movement, it is useful to summarize its arguments. As presented by Sellers, they are:

1. Slavery was a kind of co-partnership.

"Master and slave" were necessary co-partners in the great task of winning a new region from the wilderness. "Mutual confidence, born of mutual consideration and mutual dependence, was no uncommon product of plantation living." Slaves sold at auction "were in great measure choosers of their masters."

This is only a rewriting of H. C. Carey who sought, said Marx, to perform the "conjuring trick" of transforming the "relations resulting from slavery" into "some form of free association" by abstracting from "their antagonistic character."

2. Slavery was not exploitation; the slave owner bore the main burden of the system.

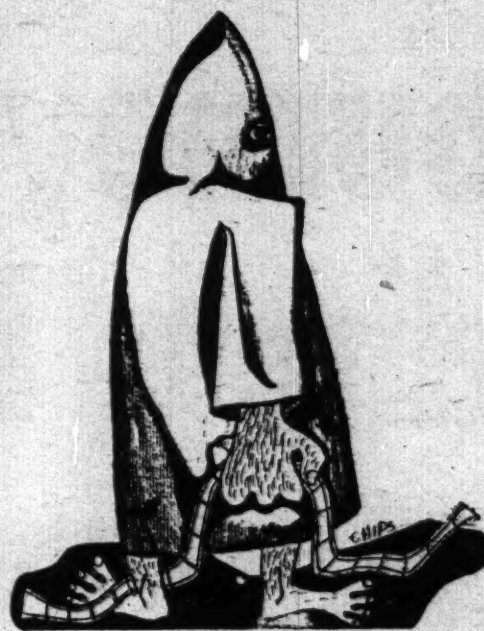
"In some ways the Negro had the best of it." Did not the "master furnish all the necessities of life and shoulder all the burdens?" "Under the institution of slavery, slaves received all the necessities of life without obligation." "The slave looked to his master for all the basic essentials of life. Apparently the master supplied them adequately and faithfully." "The master's responsibility for him began at birth and ended only at death. And plantation owners, as a class, generally accepted this responsibility for the unproductive years at either end of the slave's life." (The magnanimity of it! They permitted the slave parents to get enough out of their labor to feed their young!)

SELLERS cannot make up his mind whether the "traffic in slaves was good or bad, humane or cruel, or good and bad, humane and cruel. He "concedes" there was "bad" and "cruel" slave trading, in order to convince the reader there was "good" and "humane" slave traffic.

Sellers eulogizes the "human values developed under the institution" of slavery. The slave "could often rely" on the "good will and

any, and at intervals few and far between.

And so in keeping with the times, the former spirit which infused Call Me Mister is dead. What remains is an anachronism, flabby, weak, inept. The dead hand of Hollywood has crushed the life out of it and what is flashed on the screen is a chauvinist testimony to Jimcrow.



kindness of his master for the humane considerations which could soften his fate." On the plantation the slave had "security . . . and the protection of an owner concerned for his fate." "The Southern people" had a "feeling for the slave . . . which was humane."

3. The slave himself was responsible for the alleged cruelty of the slave system.

SELLERS "rejects" the "accepted premise of the times" that "Negroes generally had a comparatively low standard of morals"—and then puts forth the very same argument in his own words. "Some deviation" from the "white man's code" was "only to be expected." This is intended to accomplish two things: to establish the slave-master's code as a "standard of morals" and, to establish the low moral standard of the slaves. He subtly stresses this point by talking of the "childlike minds" of the slaves.

Naturally, he joins the "rape" propagandists. The special task of the modern school of slave-history writers is to state slave-owner's case "scientifically" and dispassionately. Thus, in the case of "rape": "Most heinous of all the crimes a Negro might commit was rape or attempted rape."

"Many Negroes who committed rape tried to run away." "No other crimes aroused so much passion and thirst for revenge. In a community where a Negro had committed rape, excitement ran so high that often men forgot that they had created courts in which offenders against the law might be given impartial hearing and just punishment. Not all cases of rape resulted in lynching of course. In fact, records showed that usually the law took its course and citizens abided by its decisions."

THE INTENT of this is to establish the fact of "rape" and to

Children's Books

THE SECRET FIORD by Geoffrey Trease. Harcourt, Brace, New York. 241 pp. \$2.50. Ages 12 and up.

MANY PEOPLE may remember with affection Geoffrey Trease's historical novels of revolutionary struggles, like Comrades of the Charter, a story for young people. The Secret Fiord is not up to the early Trease, but it is an interesting and fast-paced story of the year 1400, when an English brother and sister search in Norway for their vanished stonecarver father and get into the middle of a struggle between English merchants and the trade monopolists or the Hanseatic League. In Secret Fiord, in the character of the grasping money-lender and landowner, the Uncle Thomas of Roger and Jillian Shelford, Trease pictures the rising bourgeois. But there is little of the common people pin the book.

justify lynching, legal or otherwise. Thus: "Such lynchings as occurred in Alabama were usually provoked by particularly fiendish crimes." Further: "That slaves in antebellum Alabama committed many atrocious crimes, the record leaves no doubt."

4. The population consisted of whites and slaves.

Sellers, like the rest of the present-day slave apologists, would erase the existence of the non-slave owning whites as a decisive fact in Southern history. This is accomplished by lumping all but the biggest slave owners and the non-slave farmers, all but the biggest landowners and the landless white farmers, into the fraudulent class of "yeomanry." The purpose of this is to erase the difference between landholders and squatters, and thus to erase the anti-slavery, that developed among the small independent farmers and squatters.

SELLERS thus blots out northern Alabama, whose delegates to the secession convention voted against secession; northern Alabama which in 1862 harbored some eight to ten thousand deserters from the Confederate armies.

The foregoing tends to give a distorted picture of Sellers' work as a blatant justification of the slave system and its murderous oppression. If that were the case Sellers' book would be less dangerous than it is. Its danger lies precisely in the fact that its pro-slavery advocacy is subtle, is enveloped in a "scientific" description of the slave system.

THUS, there is not a proslavery pleading in the volume that is not "balanced" by evidence that points in the opposite direction, or by "extenuation" that whose main intent is to confirm the original charge.

Thus the "impetuosity of a race only a short distance removed from savagery" is "balanced" by tales of slaves who sacrificed their lives for the slave master. The "animal fear" of the slaves is "balanced" by the "mounting fear of the white man . . . endangered by the increase . . . of a people in bondage." The main intent of this "extenuation" is to stress the slave-master argument that the slaves were "animals" or "savages."

Sellers regrets that slaves were hanged for "stealing a quarter's worth of tobacco," in order to justify lynching for "rape" or "murder."

The law adopted to fasten the chains of slavery more firmly on the Negro population, laws which "grew in number and in stringency," are described by Sellers as laws "whose purpose was to protect the community against the slave and the free Negro." The "community" that Sellers defends is the slave master.

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STANLEY C. JARVIS

CCNY Tourney Drive Hits Fordham Tonite

By Lester Rodney

A red hot City College team that can't afford to lose one and is playing as if it doesn't intend to, meets another stern test on the comeback road tonight in Fordham. The Beavers will take the floor at the 69th Regiment armory with four straight whirlwind wins, all on the road, since opening their second half drive at full strength. With five early defeats on the slate, and never a team to get the benefit of the doubt from the tourney selectors, it is generally felt that City must win 'em all to get a chance to defend even one of its two grand slam crowns.

Saturday night in Chicago the great comeback continued as City broke into an early lead against Loyola of Chicago and never was headed in a 69-61 victory. The Holmen led by ten at the half and the closest the recent conquerors of Duquesne came was six points.

Ed Warner, the tremendous junior star during whose absence City lost four of their five games, broke up the party with 21 points. In the four second half wins against Carroll, Lawrence Tech, Holy Cross and Loyola, Warner has averaged over 18 points a game. He is twisting and driving through again and the best proof of that is the fact that he was awarded fifteen shots from the foul line Saturday night, making eleven.

Ed Roman, completely over the infected toe that also contributed to City's poor early record, notched 13 for next high. Al Roth hit for 12, and Herb Cohen stepped up his output sharply, driving for 12. Six for Layne, 3 for Holmstrom and 2 for Chenetz filled out the scoring. Roman fouled out near the end and the 6-5 Chenetz did nicely. Holman used nine players, more than usual.

FORDHAM, WITH ITS best team in years, underscored the fact that City has a job on its hands tonight by travelling to Albany and walloping a good Siena team mercilessly, 58-39. Fred Christ, a high-scoring 6-4 forward bidding for a All-Met berth, led with 19 against a team which had tourney ambitions of its own.

The Rams overall record is 15-6. They lost three of their first eight and then started to go. They are the only team to beat Villanova this year. With 6-8 center Carlson, and a group of strong 6-4 rebounding forwards, they have the height. Last year Carlson outscored Roman 29-14 as City won 66-62. The Fordham and CCNY freshmen teams open the program at 7:30 P.M. The latter is supposed to have some good tall reserve strength coming up to support City's intact starting five next year. They hold a win over the powerful St. Johns frosh.

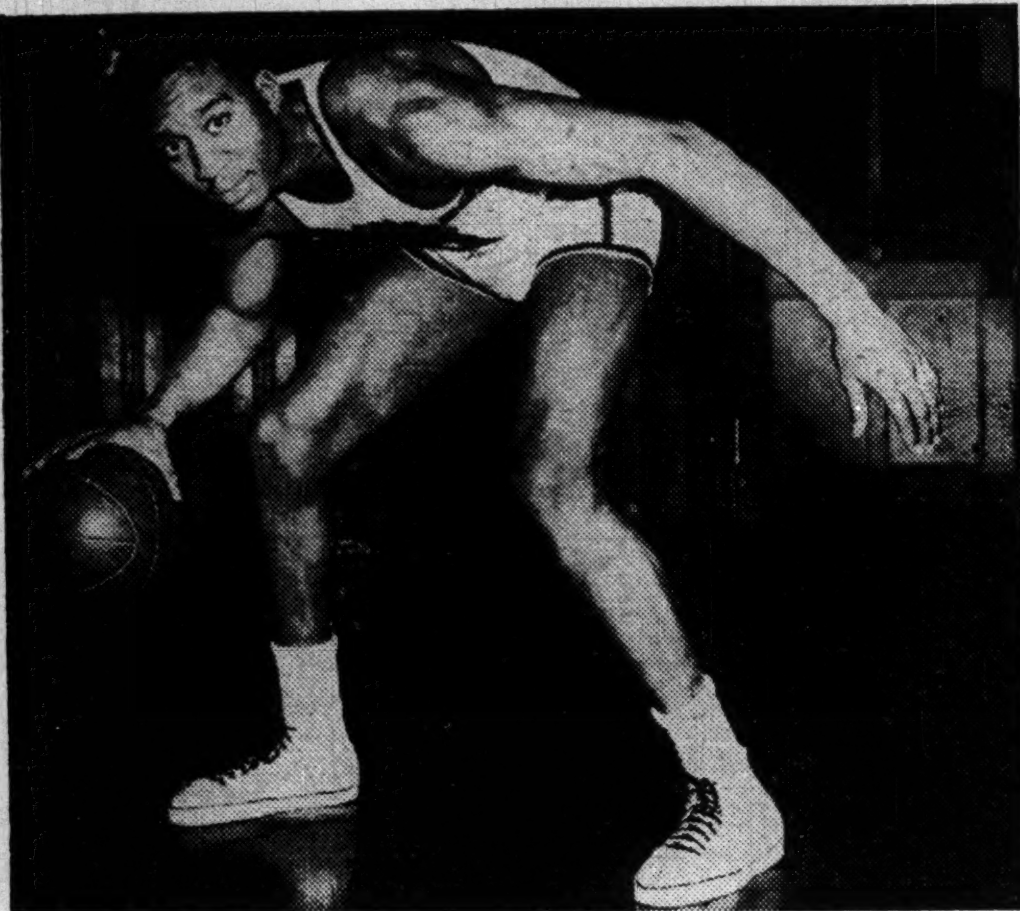
COLUMBIA, THE country's only major unbeaten team, stayed that way with number fifteen up in the Cornell gym, 54-44. This impressive showing against a pointing, revenge-seeking foe, third road game of the week, sets up the Lions for an unbeaten year and nobody's great underdogs in the Eastern half of the NCAA tourney, in which they will get an automatic spot. Princeton at Nassau is the only real hurdle remaining.

With John Azary held to five points, soph Jack Molinas crashed through for 22 and Bob Reiss hit 17 to provide the necessary. The

RATINGS . . .

The Daily Worker's weekly basketball ratings appear here tomorrow.

MAKES THE DIFFERENCE!



ED WARNER, driving 6-3½ junior star, has brought CCNY sharply back into tourney focus after a dismal opening half. Warner is over the knee injury which rendered him useless during four of City's five early losses. He will be a key man in the game with tall Fordham tonight as the "must win 'em all" drive continues.

Lions took a 28-25 halftime lead with a ten-point spurt.

THE NIGHT'S big upset came out at Minneapolis where Minnesota up and dumped Indiana 61-54. It was the Hoosier's first league defeat. Combined with Illinois' 63-52 win over Wisconsin at Champaign, it suddenly changes the picture in the Big Ten. Illinois now leads with 7-1, to Indiana's 6-1, and the forthcoming return at Champaign could hold all the marbles, and the spot in the NCAA.

Up at Buffalo, the efficient St. Johns machine rolled to its 12th straight, beating Canisius 57-49. Zeke Zawoluk, the 6-6½ center, had his most impressive night of the season with 27 points. This is not the highest he's scored, but he did it against a 6-9 foe, Andy Sharp, whom he held to 4 points.

St. Johns, heading for a spot in both tourneys with only two losses, next meets Niagara at the Garden in a Thursday night twin bill which brings Canisius down to play City. Niagara romped over John Carroll in the Buffalo opener, 79-48.

At Philly, NYU kept alive whatever slim tourney hopes remain after the Manhattan defeat, beating Temple 76-69. Abe Becker scored 19 in the first half when it counted most, and wound up high with 21. Schaaf had 17, Bunt 13 and Solomon 12. The incredible Mlkvy of Temple came close to his game average with 26.

TWO RECENT CCNY victims made the Lavender look pretty good with impressive wins. Lawrence Tech knocked off speedy Bowling Green 60-53, and Holy Cross pulverized Colgate, a pretty good club, 39-70.

Undoubtedly the wildest game of the night took place at St. Louis. There Bradley led the home team by eleven points with two minutes, twenty seconds to go. In that time St. Louis ran off an as-

tounding 14 straight points while Bradley couldn't score. It was the third Conference defeat for Bradley, fourth overall, knocked them out of the race. For St. Louis, it left them still some faint hope of overtaking Oklahoma A&M for the Conference title, and in any case double insured an Invitation bid. Bradley will probably be invited back too.

Ray R. Sees No Knockout

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A pair of boxing champions who have never been knocked out, middleweight Jake La Motta and welterweight Ray Robinson, were in the last stages of training today for their sixth meeting, this time with La Motta's lucrative 160-pound title at stake.

Robinson, who has lost only one in 120 pro fights and that to La Motta, was rated a 4 to 1 favorite, but hardly anyone expected these odds to hold up. Instead it appeared probable that La Motta money would come in quantities Tuesday and Wednesday to make the probable odds at fight time, 9 P.M. (CST) Wednesday, about 9 to 5 on the welterweight titleholder.

Robinson, rated as pound for pound the classiest fighter in the business today, has whipped La Motta in four of their five previous matches. Each time he captured a decision, just as did La Motta on the single occasion on which Robinson lost.

Even the favored Robinson anticipated going the distance.

"Nobody's ever knocked him out, or even down," Robinson said. "I'm sure not figuring on anything like that. But if I get a chance I'll do it. I've gone 15 rounds before, and sometimes it felt like 40, but I'm going to be ready to go 15 this time," he said.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

This One Won't Be 'Scrambled'

THE RAY ROBINSON-JAKE LaMOTTA fight Wednesday night in Chicago will almost certainly be the biggest "TV fight" of the year. Except possibly for the second Louis Charles fight this summer, there isn't a scrap conceivable with more general interest.

They'll start the middleweight title shindig at 9 p.m. Chicago time to get the maximum New York audience for the commercial. Fight starts 10 p.m. our time.

Unless someone starts kicking up a storm real soon, TV owners are going to wake up one morning with a fait accompli hitting them where it hurts. Wouldn't it be hot stuff this Wednesday night if the big fight were sent out in deliberately scrambled waves. All you'd see would be zigzags of lightning. I don't mean the lightning in Robinson's left hook. Then you lift your phone receiver and call the New York Telephone Company. (There has been a slight installation charge for a new wire leading into your set.) The phone company "unscrambles" the picture for you so you can see the fight. And wait till you see your phone bill!

Something like this robbery is being worked on right now, and don't think they won't bull it through if they think they can get away with it. The dough you scraped up for the TV set, thinking Well, there are a COUPLE of things to see amidst the junk, will become just a down payment on a series of new payments.

TV COMMITMENTS to supply so many shows is responsible for some of the dreary fight pairings now being cooked up. Imagine if someone had to pay EXTRA to see that Layne-Brion thing Friday night.

As for the Robinson-LaMotta fight itself, a lot of people, including me, are reasonably surprised that Jake is finally going through with it after the long dodging act. Or shouldn't we talk till the fight actually happens?

Anyhow Jake is busy pointing out that he's never been off his feet in his entire career, not even in the five fights he had with Robinson during the war years. He's the only man who ever beat Ray inside the squared circle. One out of five is his score. He was a full blown middleweight then as now, and Robinson was a welter giving away around 15 pounds. Now Ray is also a natural middleweight, and if he's lost a little bit of his magic, it hasn't been as noticeable as Jake's slipping. Still, the Bronx battler does have a fierce liking for the championship and the side money it brings. It should be an earnest scrap.

And it won't cost extra to see—THIS TIME.

BASKETBALL: Who's going to have to make room for CCNY's Ed Warner on the All City team now that Ed's knee is healed? . . .

BASEBALL: The Yankee roster just hit our desk. About the personnel listed, in a future column. Meanwhile, could you guess which Yankees have been the league's Most Valuable? The Babe in 1923. Gehrig in '27 (when Ruth hit sixty!), '31, '34, '36. DiMaggio in '39, '41 and '47. Joe Gordon in '42. Spud Chandler in '43. And the Scooter last year. . . . **TENNIS:** Miss Althea Gibson opened her 1951 drive toward the top by winning the Caribbean tourney, beating the well ranked Miss Betty Rosenquist in the final.

Swedish Papers Roast US Hockey Team Sent by Manufacturing Co.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Lewiston, Me., team, which was sent to Europe by the Bates Manufacturing Co. and will represent the United States in the World Ice Hockey Championships at Paris next month, is one of the worst ever sent to Europe, hockey experts said today.

The team is currently warming up for the championships by touring Europe but its recent performances in Sweden have been so bad that promoters are considering cancelling the remainder of the U. S. outfit's matches in that country.

Swedish newspapers said today that none of the Lewiston players could play on a Swedish First Division team. The Swedish National team beat the Americans, 5 to 1. "It was a flavorless dish for the Swedish team," the Stockholm Tidningen said. "None of the Americans would be able to play for instance on the Swedish first division team of Djurgarden."

The five games which the Lewiston Club has scheduled in Sweden will cost the Swedish Ice Hockey Alliance 51,000 Swedish crowns, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said.

"The sum will be impossible to raise in view of the bad performances given so far by the Lewiston team," the newspaper said. "The Friday night game is nothing to talk about. It had nothing to do with ice hockey."

Svenska Dagbladet said it would not criticize the American players because of the bad hockey they played in Sweden. "They seem to be more clever in playing rough than in playing the game of ice hockey," the newspaper added. Two more leading Swedish afternoon newspapers, the Expressen and the Aftonbladet, joined the chorus of criticism.

"There are no complaints about the willingness of the Yankees," the Expressen said. "But to call that manufacturing team from Lewiston a representative squad and to send them to the world championships is about as child-like and optimistic as to christen a row boat the 'Queen Mary' and launch it in the Atlantic."

The Aftonbladet demanded that the American Amateur Hockey Association be forced to make up the money lost on the poor gates drawn here by the U. S. team.

Rose Bowl on Tour Schedule

The Harlem Globetrotters and the 1951 College All Americans will play a 10,500-mile coast-to-coast, 18-game basketball series beginning on April 1, it was announced yesterday.

The tour will open in Madison Square Garden and close in the Boston Garden on April 19. The high point of the trip will be on April 9 when the teams meet in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif.,

where a new court is being built to provide more than 30,000 seats with a good view of the game. The listed world's record crowd for basketball is 24,600—set at Buenos Aires last December.

The college squad will be selected from a list of senior players nominated by a panel of leading coaches. A three-man coaching staff—including Clair Bee of L.I.U., will direct the team on the tour.